THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

The Coming Campaign, and the Policy of the South.

The coming Federal campaign promises to be very eventful. The stake for which we of the South are playing is of sufficient importance to make us put forth all of our energies being nothing more nor less than the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the States to local self-government, without tyrannical and unconstitutional interference on the part of the Federal Government.

This we regard as the great issue before the country. Other questions now looming up are, as it were, only incidental; for when the State and Federal Governments shall have been restored to their respective constitutional orbits, so thorough a reform will have been accomplished, both in theory and practice, that there will no longer be any need for committees to investigate fraud and corruption, or for Senates to try impeachment.

The South, in the coming contest, will seek no mere partisan success, but will rather seek to shape its course so as to secure a return to constitutional government. The grievances under which we labor result from disregard of the plain letter of the law of the land in the subordination of civil law to military power. The grievance is so great and the redress so imperatively and so speedily demanded that it is the plain duty of the South to sink the claims of party in the demands of patriotism.

Though the day of its accomplishment may be remote, we are free to confess that in the principles of the Democratic party alone, do we see any hope of full, complete redress.

But even if the Democratic party shall not be able to elect its candidate for the Presidency, we are not without hope that the situation gives indications that the great tidal wave of oppression and tyranny, in which we have so long been engulphed, is about to be rolled back.

There is already one party in the field with its platform and its candidates. The platform we cannot endorse in all respects, nor is the organization of sufficient extent or power of itself to base much expectation upon. But the fact that the Labor Reform Party have selected such men as Judge DAVIS and Governor PARKER, is certainly one of cheerful significance. Before these nominations were made, the Party making them was little known and less regarded. The moment, however, that the telegraph spread over the land the intelligence that Judge DAVID DAVIS had been formally presented to the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and that he had consented thereto, there was a decided sensation as if in the North, at least, some common chord in the hearts of men had been touched.

Judge DAVIS has never been much in political life, and his reputation, until he went upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, was certainly not a national one; yet, wherever his name has been mentioned it has developed an amount of strength, and even enthusiasm, that is to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable for a comparatively unknown candidate of a compartively unknown party.—When, however, we come to examine the record and find that, though he is unknown as a mere politician, Judge DAVIS has thoroughly identified himself with the great question of constitutional government; when we consider this, we say, and the exigency of the times in which we live, we are no longer surprised at the strength the name of Judge DAVIS everywhere at the North has developed; for strange as it may seem, it is none the less true, that the nomination of Judge DAVIS asserts the great principle of constitutional government and the supremacy of civil law to military usurpation. The Washington *Patriot* says:

"Every one who recalls the dark days of civil strife and judicial prostitution, and General Ambrose E. Burnside's satrapate in the West, will remember an order issued to suppress a Democratic newspaper in Chicago, five hundred miles from the scene of war, and that when the brave people of the Northwest, irrespective of party, rose in peaceful revolt and appealed to the Federal judiciary for redress, Judge Davis not only granted it in the form in which it was sought, but sent word to Abraham Lincoln that if the aggressive outrages of his military lackey were persisted in, there would be organized and popular resistance, and that he, David Davis, would, if need be, put himself at the head of it. And Mr. Lincoln never did himself greater honor than by accepting the advice as he instantly did, of his long-tried and trusted friend, for he immediately revoked the offensive order.

In perfect accord with this, has been the course of Judge DAVIS upon the Bench in the great cases involving the personal rights and liberty of the citizen. In the Milligan case he declared that "one of the plainest constitutional provisions was therefore infringed when Milligan was tried by a Court not ordained and established by Congress, and not composed of Judges appointed during good behavior."

He also declared:

"Another guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury." And it was Judge DAVIS who in the same case declared, in speaking of martial law as sought to be enforced in the United States: "Martial law and civil liberty cannot endure together. The antagonism is irreconcilable, and in the conflict one or the other must perish." The utterance of such sentiments as these in the face of usurping power and in defiance of it, may well attract the confidence of thinking people in this day of military usurpation to the man who uttered them and give hopeful augury of a return to old landmarks.

The next National Convention to be held is that of the Liberal Republicans, so-called. This Convention meets in Cincinnati on the first of May, and is called at the instance of Gov. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, and Senators TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and others. We do not feel sure, however, that it will nominate any candidates, at least, until after the regular Radical Convention has met at Philadelphia.

If we are not misled as to the purposes of the Liberal Republicans by the speech of Senator TRUMBULL, they will go no further at Cincinnati than to marshal their forces, ascertain their strength, and lay down a platform preparatory to a formal demand for the control of the regular Radical organization at Philadelphia.

What will this platform be? This is a momentous question for us of the South, and in indicating its answer, we again have recourse to the speech of Mr. TRUMBULL, and we take his utterances as authoritative, because he seems, by common consent, to be regarded as the man whom the Liberal Republicans will put forward as their candidate, in case they enter the Presidential campaign as a separate organization.

In commenting on the resolutions in the Missouri platform, Senator TRUMBULL, in his seat in the United States Senate, recently said:

"The next resolution is the one opposed to centralized authority, in which it is declared—

"That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority."

And so I fully believe. If there was one thing that our fathers prized more highly than any other in the organization of their governments in this country, it was the right to make their local laws and manage their local affairs. It is the great protection of the citizens, and when the time shall come, if it ever does, that all the powers of Government shall be centered here at Washington, in the hands, I care not, whether of one or of five hundred men, it will be an imperial despotism and the people will have surrendered up their best protection against the encroachments of arbitrary power.

I know the Senator from Indiana has promulgated a different doctrine from this. I know that he has announced it as a principle of our system of government that the States possess only such powers as are conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States; but there never was a greater heresey. Why, sir, just the reverse of this is the truth. The States possess all powers not taken away from them by the Constitution of the United States, and such is the very language of the instrument itself:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

All these reserved powers belong to the States or the people of the States. They do not belong here at all. This General Government is a Government instituted for general purposes, to manage the affairs which are national, and not to interfere with those which are local.

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The principles enunciated in the Missouri platform denounced by the Senator from Indiana as anti-Republican are the principles upon which the Republican party has won all its triumphs, and which will go down to posterity upon the annals of the future history of the country as constituting its proudest record. They are the principles for which I have always contended; and, God helping me, they are the principles for which I shall contend to the end."

The doctrine here laid down has a very familiar old-fashioned Southern Democratic sound, but as Senator TRUMBULL asserts so positively that it is now orthodox republican doctrine, we will not take issue with him, but will content ourselves with the thought that if it is the purpose of the Liberal Republicans to force the Philadelphia Convention to build its platform on this foundation, or to disrupt the Radical organization, we have hopeful augury of better times.

The Philadelphia Convention is ordered to meet in June. From this body we have nothing to hope, save the renomination of General GRANT.

The time for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention has not yet been fixed, and very properly too. It ought to be the very last party to enter the campaign.

What the policy of the South will be or ought to be, no man can now foresee.—Fighting for the supremacy of the civil law over military usurpation, rather than for mere partisan success, we can only say that we should scan well the political horizon, and govern ourselves accordingly. For the present, and for some little time to come, we should endeavor, by a few "brilliant flashes of silence," to maintain "a masterly inactivity," preparatory to the great conflict.

When the National Democratic Convention does meet, however, the South will be ready, through her delegates, to express her views plainly.

Mayor Martin and the Lowerys.

The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* contributes the first of a series of letters upon the Robeson county outlaws, filling four columns of that paper with thread-bare descriptions of the Lowerys, stale jokes of their exploits, and worn-out gossips of their prowess and the fear in which they are held by the people in the neighborhood, interspersed with miserable thrusts at, and innuendoes in regard to, the Southern people and their sympathies.

We notice the letter not on this account, for it was gotten up with a view entirely to satisfy the sensation-loving readers of the *Herald*. But we refer to it merely to call attention to the following recommendation for the capture of the outlaws made to the correspondent by Mayor Martin, which, if correct, will meet with the universal condemnation of our people. "Mayor Martin's solution of the difficulty," says the *Herald* letter, "is for the United States to declare martial law over the whole Congressional district in which Robeson county stands, and make a systematic search, with regular troops, for these outlaws."

We do not know whether Mayor Martin's recommendation refers to the new district to which Robeson has been attached or the old one of which that county has formed a portion for several years past. Practically, we suppose it makes little difference. Politically, so far as individual interests are concerned, it makes considerable difference.

For the life of us we cannot comprehend why the people of Harnett and Cumberland, of New Hanover and Brunswick, or if the present district is referred to, why the people of Gaston and Lincoln, of Catawba and Mecklenburg, should be placed under martial law, their courts closed, their civil officers suspended from a performance of their duties and the routine of every day life and industries interfered with, because, forsooth, five mulatto desperadoes infest a swamp embracing a few miles square in the county of Robeson.

The fact that our State and Congressional elections are to be held during the coming Summer, and the Presidential election in the Fall, it is to be hoped, had no weight in forming such an opinion and giving expression to it where its publication throughout the United States would be assured. It is very certain that bayonets are great aids to Radical success. North Carolina has once been carried for that party by the Federal military, and it might be again. If Mayor Martin intended to plan a campaign in the interests of his party, we can appreciate his recommendation, but if he was governed only by an honest desire to get rid of these cut-throats, we must confess that it is incomprehensible to us, considering the reputation for sagacity Mayor Martin enjoys. In either case it exhibits one of the most dangerous phases of the demoralizations of the war. We encounter no difficulty in the administration of our State governments, however trivial, but that intelligent men, frequently, as in this case, holding official positions, are found ready to recommend a suspension of the civil laws and the abrogation of civil authority—a policy opposed to the spirit of our government, as it is dangerous to the liberties of our people.

HOLDEN, for reasons not assigned, has retired from connection with the Washington *Chronicle*. Perhaps, he is too heavy a load for an administrative organ to carry. Perhaps he is coming to North Carolina to help out Caldwell in his work of usurpation and malignity, as well as to answer the indictments pending against him for malversation, perjury, and similar mild Radical derelictions. His son, Jo, who has already arrived in Raleigh, may be the *avant courier* of the paternal senior.

However that may be, Holden, in an issue of the *Chronicle*, a few days before his retirement, signalized himself by drawing a parallel between George Washington and Abe Lincoln, in the course of which he says: "We are free to say that we *love* Lincoln more!"

This is refreshing from a man, who, a few years ago, asked, with anxious emphasis, "Who will plot for the head of Abe Lincoln?"

Possibly, after all, the disgusting hypocrosy of Holden was what led to his ejection.

Messrs. Stanford and Scott.

We are very much pleased with the course of Messrs. J. D. Stanford and James Scott, members of the House of Representatives from Duplin and Onslow counties, respectively.

Their constituents have every reason to be proud of the positions these faithful Representatives assumed on every question of importance presented for the action of the Legislature. Firm in the discharge of of their duties, prompt in their attention to business, and liberal and comprehensive in their views, they upheld the good fame of their constituents, and reflected credit on the Cape Fear section, to which they geographically, commercially and politically belong.

Their manly carriage and devotion to principle early won for them the respect of the House, while their agreeable manners and courtesy in debate gained them well-merited popularity among their fellow-members.

Indeed, North Carolina boasts no truer sons than these warm-hearted and chivalrous gentlemen. Their voice was ever potent in the cause of right, and their example and influence were always given for the best interests of the people. Well may our friends in Duplin and Onslow show an appreciation of their past usefulness, and afford them proofs of continued confidence by conferring upon them anew the discharge of high duties.

Before the people these gentlemen will ever be found lions in the path of Radicalism, and we hope to chronicle in the approaching campaign the best results from their strenuous exertions against our political enemies. A few such men in every county would soon spike forever the guns of the carpet-bagger, and establish conservatism ineradicably in the hearts of the people.

Radical Tactics.

Nye, of Nevada, the noisy nonentity of the United States Senate, conspicuous for the capacity of his lungs and the buffonery of his antics, let out, shamelessly, a few days since in debate, the secret of Radical strategy for the ensuing Presidential campaign. "Sound the alarm," he shrieked, "that rebel hands are again to seize the sceptre, and our moral districts will take the alarm!"

Here is unblushingly exposed, the object and *animus* of the persecution of the South. The more falsehoods that can be invented as to "outrages" in our midst, the more a tendency towards a fresh rebellion will appear to the "moral" mind in the North. Nay, more, the more unrelenting, harsh and cruel the treatment of the South, the better will it be calculated to *provoke* and *excite* those disturbances, which constitute the avowed capital of the Radical party! Was there ever anything so atrocious and so infamous? And yet, as we have said, this utterance of Nye's is the solution of that fiendish oppression which has followed our people at every step since the close of the war.

The declaration is as remarkable for its contemptous assumption of ignorance and credulity, on the part of the "rural" population of the North, as it is for its moral heanousness. It may have been intended as a compliment to their "loyalty," but it is an insult to their honesty and sense. Senator Nye, however, knows them better than *we* do, and we shall not question his estimate. Our purpose is only with the avowed tactics of the enemy, and with the duty which the development imposes upon us.

So far as North Carolina is concerned, (and, indeed, the same may be said of the entire South, there is now, whatever there may have been in the past, scarcely a ripple upon the unbroken surface of popular calm. All is quiet, orderly and peaceful. The only exception of any character to the general freedom from excitement and lawlessness, is to be found in the late unconstitutional and malicious usurpation of Tod Caldwell, accidental Governor, in the attempted negation of co-ordinate legislative authority, and in the proceedings of the Governor's colored political friends in Robeson county. *These* do not *count* with Senator Nye, and the Radical party, however. What we wish, then, is to impress, with all the force of which we are capable, and with all the emphasis which the subject demands, upon our political friends throughout the State, and upon the people of the State, generally, the importance and the necessity of *refusing to be provoked*, by any condition of things or combination of circumstances, into a violation of the peace or enfractions of the law.

In this matter we have a double duty to perform. Let us, in the first place, show to the world an example (one which we have, heretofore, presented, in a remarkable degree,) of moderation under the grossest and most wanton maltreatment; and, in the second place, let us disappoint and frustrate, so far as we can, the malignant expectations of the bad men who would spur and goad us into popular commotion. True, they may continue to malign and misrepresent us, as heretofore, and to "sound the alarm," where no cause of alarm exists, but the cry of "wolf" will yet return to "plague the inventors," and the *end* will justify all of our forbearance.

Aphorisms.

PLUTARCH said of men of weak abilities set in great places, "That they were like little statues set on great bases, made to appear the less by their advancement."

This "*fits*" Grant, Tod Caldwell and divers and sundry of our modern Judges and Legislators.

Apropos of this word, "*fits*:" The late Governor WORTH, of noble memory, signalized the expression in one of his manly and trenchant letters to the military despot, Canby. Alluding to Canby's expressed intention to appoint A. W. Tourgee to a Judgeship, the brave old Governor said, in substance, "If I were called upon to name a man disqualified, intellectually and morally, for a Judge, I should say that he (Tourgee) was an exact "*fit*!"

When any great officer, ecclesiastical or civil, was to be made, (says Bacon) Queen Elizabeth would inquire after the piety, integrity and learning of the man. And when she was satisfied of these qualifications, she would consider his personage. And upon such an occasion she pleased once to say to me, 'Bacon, how can the magistrate maintain his authority, when the man is despised?"

Another "fit" for most of the officials that Radical Reconstruction has foisted upon the people of the South.

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, "That power in an ill man was like the power of a black witch; he could do hurt, but no good with it." And he would add, "That the magician could turn water into blood, but could not turn the blood into water."

A good "fit" for those modern architects of evil, who have succeeded so well in pulling down venerable institutions, without the capacity to build others up.

A recent writer in the New York *Herald*, commenting upon judicial demoralization in that State, remarks: "Everything that surrounds a Judge in public should tend to make the multitude feel that he is a man consecrated and set apart for the solemn function of administering justice as the minister of the law; and it would be well if our judges would, even in private and social life, so conduct themselves as to preserve this feeling from all hazard of disturbance."

Well and truly said; but not a "*fit*" for such drunken Judges as Pearson, Jones & Co.

"Revenue Officers to the Front!"

It is stated, in the Raleigh papers, that, at an early day, "Colonel" Ike Young, "General" W. D. Jones, and "Major" J. H. Foote, will address the people of Chatham on the political issues of the hour. As this formidable demonstration is announced as a preliminary to the opening of the campaign, it may be well to enquire *who* these redoubtable personages are, who propose to set the ball in motion. "Colonel" Young is Revenue Collector for the Metropolitan District, and achieved his military title as Aid-de-Camp to Holden. "General" Jones is Revenue Assessor for the same district, and won *his* spurs as a martial appointee during the Kirk war, having been assigned by Holden, as President of the Military Court that, but for the intervention of Judge Brooks, was to have tried John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, and others. "Major" Foote is Assistant United States Marshal to Carrow, and owes *his* title, we are sorry to say, to service in the cause of his State during the war.

The operations of these official worthies have been largely applied to the people of Chatham in the last year or two, in the way of arresting innocent citizens, suppressing alleged illicit distilling, &c., and we may well imagine that they will experience a cordial reception at the hands of that people.

We do not know that we care to amend the programme. If, however, we may be allowed a suggestion, we would cordially recommend the addition of Holden, of Kirk, of Douglass, and of "Judge" *Clarkee* to the itinerant embassy!

Horace Greeley.

It seems ever to be his fate to excite opprobrium and reproach.

He has never made any pretension that has not at once excited the most violent opposition.

He went into business as a Christian and a Philosopher, and straightway the country was overwhelmed with stories of his profanity and excitability.

He favored the plan of allowing the seceding States to depart in peace, and in defiance thereof a gigantic war followed to prevent it.

The war over, he became bondsman for the chief actor, and all bedlam seemed to have broken loose after him.

He turned his sword into a ploughshare, and his editorial brethren have never ceased to report that he was growing turnips on trees upon which to feed his butter-milk cows.

He went for pig-iron and protection, and pigtail PARSEE Merchant and all *The World* went for him savagely.

In one thing, however, we had thought him as secure as in the possession of his famous old white hat; we had thought that no man could stand before him as a Republican, a Republican of the "most straitest sect."

But it seems we are mistaken, and that after all, he is not even a true Republican. His old hat will go next. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

Hear what the New York *Times*, the administration organ in New York, says of the venerable philosopher and farmer:

"We point to these facts in order to say that any force that may be claimed for Mr. Greeley's abuse of the Republican administration on the ground that he is at the present moment a *representative* Republican, cannot be fairly allowed. In his present attitude, Mr. Greeley has been untrue to the simplest obligations of a Republican. He has betrayed one of the most important trusts a Republican could receive, and one concerning which he had left to him no discretion. He has done what he could, as the representative of the Republican party in its highest Executive Committee, to interrupt the organization of the party. Whatever he says or does politically must be interpreted in the light of this fact, and in the light of his political sayings and doings are of small importance, except to those few persons who think, with himself, that Horace Greeley is the best man to be the next President of the United States."

THE SUPREME COURT of the State has adjourned. It is a sad commentary upon the deterioration of the times when such an announcement respecting our highest judicial tribunal is accompanied by a feeling of relief. After the signal rebuke to its partisanship implied in the impeachment of Holden, upheld and sustained as he was in his lawlessness by the Chief Justice, it was to have been hoped that there would have been some amelioration of judicial morals. But the recent conduct of the official, connived at by his Associates, in the matter of Clarke *vs.* Stanley, furnishes mournful evidence that the popular reprehension and disgust are without fruit, so far as *they* are concerned.

LOCAL.

THE colored man who was arrested here, last week, charged with being John Mills, the murderer of Travis Washington, in Halifax county, and for whom a reward of $200 had been offered by the Governor, was yesterday released, as it was held that there was not evidence enough against him to justify his detention. He claims that his name is Amos Green, and that he has lately been at work for Col. Jno. D. Taylor, in Brunswick county.

NEW WORK BY DR. DEEMS.—We have been shown the prospectus of the forthcoming work by Dr. C. F. Deems, entitled JESUS, containing the Preface, the opening pages, illustrations and index.—The work is to be issued by subscriptions, and our friend, Captain J. E. Leggett, has been appointed agent for the country along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The work is sold to subscribers only, for $4, $4 50, $5 00, $8 00 and $10 00, according to binding.

The reputation of the author as a scholar, writer and pulpit orator is the best evidence of the thoroughness and ability with which he has performed his labors. Of the scope and purpose of the work, the author says:

"If this volume, or any portion of it, be judged as if I had attempted the Life of *Christ*, the most grievous misapprehension of the volume, and its author may be made. It is no more such a book than it is a volume of sermons or of poems. It carefully abstains from being a Life of *Christ*. A Life of *Christ* necessarily starts with the assumption that Jesus *was* Christ. It must be dogmatic, and can be useful mainly to Christians. I have assumed no such thing. * * * This book must not be judged from any theologic stand-point. If my views of theology are of any importance, they must be sought in my Sermons, not here."

In regard to the illustrations, which are numerous and well executed, Dr. Deems says that as his is an honest book, not written for sensational results, he has refused absolutely to have any picure in the book not taken on the spot, or that is not an exact likeness of what it proposed to represent. "The only exception is the head of Jesus, which is inserted gratuitously by the publishers, and to which the author does not object, but does not hold him self for the taste or judgment of the picture. Mr. A. L. Rawson, a traveler and artist, in whom both the publishers and author have confidence, has had charge of illustrating the work, and has given satisfaction."

Captain Leggett will be glad to give all information in regard to the work, and receive subscriptions therefor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S MEETING, &c.—The Board of County Commissioners met last evening and transacted the following business:

Ordered, That permission is given for Smith's Creek to be opened without expense to the county.

The following good and lawful citizens were drawn as Jurors for the April term of Superior Court:

First Week.—L. E. Rice, T. A. Rivenbark, Thos. C. Ward, Fred Jones, S. S. Walker, Wm. Hansley, Jno. Sidberry, Geo. W. Harrell, Pettigrew Moore, B. N. Lane, Jno. Scott, Dudley Gurganus, A. J. Barnhill, David Sellars, S. R. Birdsey, B. Williams, J. J. Pridgen, E. A. Stanley, Jacob Lowrey, M. C. Collum, Robt. Green, R. J. Batson, Albert Johnson, Robt. Davis, Thos. Beck, E. Brothers, P. Heinsberger, Albert Walker, Jas. W. King, R. C. M. Bordeaux, Bill Moore, T. J. Southerland, A. J. Sullivan, Simon Bannerman, H. Gurganus, M. M. Gurganus.

Second Week.—W. N. Applewhite, B. F. Pridgen, Sr., G. W. Bonham, M. S. McAllister, Moses Walker, Alex. Blanton, Edward Savage, R. B. Jewett, Thos. Battle, T. Moore, B. F. Keith, W. A. Falconer, John Futch, Henry Risley, Jeffrey Williams, Simon Peden, Daniel T. George, Jno. C[illegible].

Ordered, That John G. Wagner be authorized to build the bridge over Hewlett's Mill Creek for the sum of $125 cash, payable when the same is completed to the satisfaction of Commissioner Heyer.

Ordered, That the township trustees be notified to appoint tax listers, and to advertise according to law in three places in the township at least 10 days before the 1st of April.

Adjourned till Monday, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m., when the school bill will be considered and acted upon.

WE are informed by Col. Fremont, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Wil., Char. & Ruth. R. R. Co., that the warehouse now being framed for Lilesville Station will cost about $1,500. It is to be a plain, substantial wooden building, 20x80 feet, with projecting roof of the usual railroad style, and is not considered extravagant for even as poor a road as this is, considering the importance of the station. A very large portion of the business of Anson county will be done there.

THE North Carolina Medical Company, of this city, have fitted up an office in the building next west of the JOURNAL office, where they will manufacture and offer for sale the Electric Rheumatic and Fever and Ague Cure. We are satisfied, having tested it ourself, that this medicine is a truly efficacious one and that it is all that is claimed for it.

THE New York *Herald* has a sketch of the Scuffletown district, drawn by a party who had'nt time to go farther up than Lumberton. In commenting on the acts of the gang, in an editorial article, the same issue of the *Herald* locates them in the Dismal Swamp, which is nearly 300 miles distant from Robeson county! It would appear that some of the *Herald* paragraphists have lately been reading the *Illustrated Police News*. However, there is about as much truth in the article locating them in the Dismal Swamp, as there is in many of the assertions, relative to the gang, made by the *Herald* correspondent.

REPORTED KILLING OF BOSS STRONG.—It was reported here yesterday, by passengers arriving on the Wilmington, Charlottee & Rutherford Railroad, that Boss Strong, one of the principal members of the gang of Robeson county outlaws, had been killed, in his own house in Scuffletown, by Mr. James McQueen, sometimes called Donahoe. The account is to the effect that Mr. McQueen approached the outlaw's house, on Friday night, with his gun. He crawled to the door on his stomach, and having reached there looked through a cat-hole and saw Boss Strong lying on his back on the floor, playing the banjo. McQueen immediately drew a bead on him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. He then made haste to leave that neighborhood and went to Shoe Heel, where he reported the above account. A party of men was at once organized and started for the scene yesterday morning for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the body. They had not returned when the train passed Shoe Heel yesterday.

These are the facts as they were told to us. They appear to be well authenticated, but will be proved, or disproved, on the arrival here of the train to-morrow afternoon.

INK SPOTS.

England declares that she won't be *bullied*, neither will Brother Jonathan be *cowed*.

The Japanese are said to make a strong string of paper, but it is not equal to a good cord of wood.

Fifty women are confined in the Louisville workhouse, having been convicted of being common scolds.

What is the difference between an oyster and a chicken? One is best right out of the shell, and the other isn't.

The House of Representatives of Maine has passed a bill permitting women over twenty-five years of age to vote at Presidential elections.

"Wife," said a man, looking for his boot-jack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours—but I don't."

A correspondent divides brides into two classes, the serious and the smiling. The first enters with a queenly step, and seems to say, "Don't look at me. Don't you see I'm married, and that those days are over?" The other comes up smiling, as much as to say, "I've landed him. Is it not good fun?"

The Danbury (Ct.) *News* says: "A young lady in a neighboring town has taken up dentistry for a living. All the gentlemen patronize her. When she puts her arm around the neck of a patient, and caresses his jaw for the offending member, the sensation is about as nice as they make 'em. One young man has become hopelessly infatuated with her. Consequently he hasn't a tooth in his head. She has pulled every blessed one of them; and made him two new sets and pulled them. She is now at work on his father's saw. He holds the saw.

STATE NEWS.

Shad 60 to 75 cents in Tarboro.

Snow 8 inches deep in Hillsboro last Saturday.

Peter Sharpe, charged with murder, escaped from Cherokee jail, on the 14th ult.

Cotton 20½ to 21 cents in Wadesboro, on Thursday.

Wadesboro is 587 feet above the level of the sea.

Twenty-six marriages in Wake county in February.

Maj. Hearne, late of the *Carolinian*, was in Charlotte on Tuesday.

The *Observer* wants everybody in Charlotte "waxinated" immediately, if not sooner.

The erection of the new Masonic Temple, in Raleigh, is to be begun early in the Spring.

The *Argus* says that the price of real estate is rapidly advancing in and around the city of Wadesboro.

Wm. Brice, Esq., of Duplin county, made 136 gallons of molasses from one-fourth of an acre of sugar cane.

The Democrats and Conservatives, of Greene county, will meet at Snow Hill, on Saturday, April 6th for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. J. M. Leach, in which he expresses the opinion that the tax on tobacco will be between 16 and 29 cents.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Raleigh May 9th.

Strong efforts are being made to revive the Newbern Board of Trade.

A large and elegant new organ has been placed in the M. E. Church in Newbern.

The snow was two feet deep in Buncombe county, last Saturday.

Tarboro has the youngest preacher in the State.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Green county will hold a meeting on the 1st prox. to select delegates to represent the county in the Greensboro' Convention.

The Conservatives and Democrats of Wayne county will meet in Goldsboro on the 30th instant to appoint delegates to the Greensboro' Convention.

We notice that Governor Vance will deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College at the annual commencement on the 26th of June next.

A series of concerts will be given by the M. E. Sabbath School in Washington, on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to assist in rebuilding their church.

John R. Marshall, of North Carolina, is entitled to honorable mention among the first course students at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, in its account of the annual commencement of that institution.

The New North State says that a section master, Mr. Rayford, was shot in the thigh, not dangerously, however, and knocked down and robbed on last Friday night, near Greensboro'. He had been paid off that day and had a considerable sum of money about him.

The Tarboro *Enquirer* says that Col John L. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, has been honored by an invitation to addresss the National Agricultural Convention to assemble at St. Louis on the fourth Monday in May next. There are few farmers who keep up their scientific reading to the extent of Col. Bridgers, and should he accept the invitation we look for an able and instructive address from him.

Mr. Bonitz, editor of the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, recently had occasion to send a "pistol and coffee" invitation to one John D. Grimsley, a prominent radical of Greene county, to meet him in Virginia.—Grimsley accepted the invitation, and at the time set for the meeting, Mr. B. made his appearance at the specified place, but lo and behold! the valiant Grimsley was *non est inventus*, and so continued to the end of the chapter.

The Magnolia *Advertiser* says that Dr. N. W. Herring, of Kenansville, a few days since, killed 102 rice birds at one shot, using a double barrelled fowling piece, and discharging both barrels at the same time.

The *Robesonian* says: The argument of Col. W. McL. McKay before the jury in behalf of the prisoner in case of State vs. John Brown, on Friday last, is pronounced one of the ablest and most powerful efforts ever heard at our bar.

We learn from the *Robesonian* that the Conservatives of Robeson county met in Convention at Lumberton on Monday last. The rules presented by the Central Executive Committee, at Raleigh, in their late address, for the government of the Democratic-Conservative party were adopted so far as they relate to county organization, and one delegate for each township was appointed to attend the State Convention in Greensboro', on May 1st.

GEORGE WALTER SITES, Editor of the Salem *Press*, died at that place, on the 3rd inst., after a painful illness, aged 38 years. Mr. Sites was born in Campbell county, Va., and first came to this State in 1860, and embarked in the editorial business, having previously been employed as a local editor in Richmond. In the summer of 1861 he volunteered as a private in the 21st N. C. Regiment, and was present with it at the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. His paper, the *Press*, was ably conducted and wielded a powerful influence in the recent campaigns.

The Elizabeth City *Economist*, referring to the disjointed and fragmentary state in which the history of North Carolina now exists, and appreciating the need of a more perfect and complete history, uses the following:

Looking through the State of North Carolina to see what son of hers there is to tell the story of her life, our eyes, without much seeking, fall on one qualified by age, by ability, by position, by literary tastes and habitudes; every way qualified for the work. That man is William A. Graham. He is a native and to the manor born, his whole life given to North Carolina. His wealth of a long line of illustrious ancestry has come to him through the battle-fields and council halls of North Carolina. The history of North Carolina is peculiarly his work. It is to him more than a patriotic work—it is a work to which he is called by a voice from the dead. It is the voice of Gen. Joseph Graham calling to his son and saying: "Let North Carolina's history no longer be like the oracles of the sybils, written on leaves and scattered to the winds."

There is not a man in the State so competent for the task as the writer suggested.

We mentioned yesterday that suit will shortly be begun by the United States to recover from the Richmond and Danville Railroad that portion formerly known as the Piedmont Railroad, connecting Danville, Virginia, with Greensboro', North Carolina. The facts in the case are these: Before the war, the Legislature of North Carolina refused to grant a charter by which the Richmond and Danville Road could connect with the North Carolina Road, because the State owned the controlling interest in the latter, and it was deemed against the interest of the State to allow any competition.

The requirements of the Confederate Government became so great, and their means of transportation so limited, that the Confederate Congress resolved to, and did, build the road between Danville and Greensboro', a distance of 58 miles, thus giving them an additional and more direct line of communication with the other Southern States. The Richmond and Danville railroad company claims to have built the Piedmont road, but the Federal government holds that the only claim the Richmond and Danville company has to it lies in the fact that the road was operated by them after it had been built by the Confederacy.—Baltimore *Gazette*.

Presbyterian Hospital—$392,000 Subscribed.

At the meeting of Presbyterian ministers, at their house, Chestnut street, near Broad, yesterday morning, Dr. Saunders reported eighteen subscriptions taken up in January and February, for the Presbyterian Hospital, amounting to $40,000, making a total of $392,000. He announced that during the present month he had pledged a portion of his time for the benefit of the contemplated "Home for Widows and Single Women," of which Mrs. Samuel Field is president, and he made an earnest appeal to his brethren for co-operation in obtaining subscriptions. He offered the following, which was unanimously passed:

Whereas, Promptness in raising funds is one of the greatest elements of success; therefore,

Resolved, That the friends of the Home for Widows and Single Women be earnestly requested to make and to solicit subscriptions for its benefit in the present month of March.—*Phil. Post.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	2 50
One Square, three months	7 00
One Square, six months	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.

The Sheriff of Clarke county, Indiana, has been sued for $25,000 in the Federal court, upon a charge of not using due diligence when the mob hung Squire Taylor, negro, for complicity in the Park county murder. The complainant is Taylor's son.

Gov. Warmouth passed here to-day, going Eastward.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

The merchants gave John W. Forney a complimentary dinner at the Academy of Music to-day.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.

Vannorden has been released. The Supreme Court decides that there is nothing in the constitution precluding the pardoning power for contempt of court.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March, 9.

The Lower House has taken action which indicates the defeat of the eighteen million dollar railroad scheme.

H. Barklin, a drunkard, shot himself and wife fatally.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.

A Matamoras special of the 7th says; Armed bands, supposed to be Cortinas', crossed at Santa Maria Ranch, thirty-five miles from here, capturing the residents, including two customs inspectors, whom they held until a thousand head of cattle were stolen and crossed, when the prisoners were released, and the band returned to the Mexican side.

Gomez Portugal was compelled to evacuate Agnas Callentes.

Rebel chiefs Donato, Guerrero and Martinez, are quarreling with Trevino, Noranjo and others. Their commands have separated.

Diaz has arrived at the Northern frontier and assumed command.

Juarez has two millions in the treasury, which insures his probable success, as the rebels have nothing.

Felix Diaz was killed by a mob, with clubs, in the State of Oaxaca.

The orders from Washington forbidding clearances to ports held by the rebels causes excitement among the merchants and depression among the revolutionists, as it stops the coast trade.

A Scranton special says the public schools at Hyde Park, Belleville and Petersburg have been closed on account of the prevalence of black or spotted fever.

Steamers only can pass Hell Gate on account of the ice. The river is still covered with floating ice, and navigation is dangerous.

HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, March 9.

The steamer City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, brings the following advices:

The riots in Guadalajara were caused by the forced levys of troops.

A formidable pronunciamento has been issued in the State of Hidalgo.

Jealousies are reported among the revolutionary leaders.

It is stated that Gen. Rocha sends false news of his movements to the Government.

The removal of the seat of the Government to Vera Cruz is discussed. The Government there would be in a better position to receive assistance from the United States in case of necessity.

Juarez is confident.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

One hundred and fourteen medical students graduated at Jefferson College.

No cases of small-pox at the Navy Yard since March 4th.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, March 9.

The stone cutters strike on the United States works at Columbia, S. C., still continues, as the Superintendent still demands ten hours as per instructions from Washington, and refuses to re-employ strikers.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, March 9.

Capt. Black, of the schr. Anna Sims, at this port from Nassau, reports that on the 6th inst. when in lat. 31 long. 80:20, 73 miles S. E. of Tybee, saw a ship on fire with three schooners near by.

VIRGINIA.

WARRENTON, March 9.

In the Conference to day, the committee of enquiry appointed by that body to enquire into the rumors regarding the ministerial character of Rev. L. D. Huston, reported that, in their judgment, without intending to give an expression of opinion of the merits of the case in any measure to inculpate the accused, recommend that an investigation be made under the direction of the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District. The report was adopted.

An authenticated report has been received here which sets forth that the gir

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

New Political Parties.

As we have already declared, it is our opinion that the South should consider well before deciding upon the policy to be pursued in the coming Presidential campaign.

We repeat that, in the administration of the Government, in accordance with the leading tenets of the Democratic faith, as we understand them, rests, in our opinion, the only hope for the restoration and perpetuation of Constitutional government in America. Men have doubted the capacity of their race for Constitutional self-government, but if the people of the United States should throw off, peaceably and without bloodshed, the despotism that now envelopes their country, the spectacle ought to inspire hope and confidence in the most skeptical.

We sincerely trust that there will be, in all the other States of the Union, an uprising of the people similar to that which occurred in North Carolina in 1870. It may indeed be impossible to bring to merited punishment any of the guilty conspirators against the liberties of the people and the rights of the States, and if vengeance was our only or main object it would not be worth the struggle necessary to attain it. But vengeance is not our object. The vindication and re-establishment of Constitutional government is what we now seek, and the question is, how can we best accomplish our purpose.

We fear it is plain that unless divisions occur in the ranks of the Radical party its candidates will be elected over all opposition. Successful wars are always popular. The conclusion cannot be resisted, nor the fact disguised, that, upon any issue into which can be injected a trial of the conduct or policy or justness of the late war, the Republican party is identified in feeling and sentiment with the great mass of the Northern people—in a word, that the Republican is the war party and the Democratic the anti-war party.

We greatly fear that for years to come any man who might go before the Northern people, as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, no matter what his personal war record might have been, would, in the very name and its associations, have a greater weight than he could carry.

We have, as yet, seen no evidence of a return of fraternal feeling sufficient to induce us to think the name of Republican is now any less dear, or the name of Democrat any less odious, to the majority of the Northern people.

The "returning sense of justice," if any such there be cropping out at the North, is a returning sense of justice to themselves and not to us.

The first fierce ebullitions of mere brute, animal passion, may, indeed, possibly have passed away, but that there has, as yet, been felt in the Northern heart a single emotion of pity or sympathy, of brotherly love or kindly feeling toward the South, we do not believe.

We believe that the Northern people still consider all our suffering and sorrow as a scant punishment at the hands of a too merciful God.

If such a feeling does exist it would seem a hopeless task if not a useless one, to take part in a fight between the Democratic party and the Republican party.

On the other hand, it may be a very serious question how far it may be expedient for the South, at once and unqualifiedly, to endorse any new movement, whether it be called Labor Reform, Liberal Republican, or by any other name, lest we kill it with kindness. Nor is it by any means certain what strength these new ombinations may possess.

We do not regard it as at all certain that the Liberal Republican movement will result in a separate organization. It is possible that the Liberal Platform may be adopted at Philadelphia, with General Grant as the candidate, or it may be that the Liberals will carry both candidate and platform. In either event the Philadelphia candidate will be successful. We have no idea that either Senator TRUMBULL or Senator SUMNER intend to enter a new party organization until they have been defeated in a desperate struggle for the control of the old one.

Public opinion has not at all times been united upon the propriety of frequent elections, nor have political contests been regarded as unmixed blessings, but the possibility of putting an end to so corrupt and lawless an Administration as that which now disgraces our country, will go far towards fixing the opinions of men not already obstinately set the other way. How near this possibility of ousting GRANT comes to being a probability, we cannot tell, but this we do know, it has put every party at the North on its pretty behavior before the "dear people."

We know of no spectacle equal to the one now on exhibition, save that of a dozen young men courting the same girl.

Good clothes, pretty speeches and promises of reformation are now everywhere to be seen and heard.

Cards and dice, and whiskey and profanity, in a word, all evil ways, whether social or political, are now forsworn. In Congress and out, on the stump and in the Press, we shall, until the ides of November, have a surfeit of promises of Constitutional Reform and Political Morality.

Whether these Presidential protestations are worth any more than lover's vows the future only can tell. All we have to say is that whether we believe them or not, whether they be true or not, they are very pretty; that if they be nothings they are very "sweet nothings."

Under the head of SOUND AND CHEERING WORDS, we find the following in the New York *Evening Post*, a Republican paper:

"The best things that have been said in either House of Congress this session were said yesterday in the Senate by Messrs. CARPENTER and THURMAN. They were manly and vigorous protests against the encroachments of centralization, which is now threatening to absorb every remaining function of the State governments, and almost every right of the individual.

"The occasion was an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill introduced by Senator SAWYER to increase the appropriation for a mongrel office, called the Bureau of Education, from $26,500 to $36,950—did any one ever hear of an amendment to decrease appropriations? When CARPENTER asked under what head of federal jurisdiction this bureau belonged, SAWYER replied by asking another question, which was, as to what head the Agricultural Bureau belonged? CARPENTER confessed he could not tell; SAWYER could not tell; nobody could tell, in truth; and the fact stands out that here are two grand bureaus at least for which there is not a particle of warrant in the Constitution, nor in any other document capable of conferring authority. They are excrescences both, that have grown up almost insensibly, and that will soon swell, unless cut off, into the proportions of Departments.

"Mr. CARPENTER in opposing this useless waste of money for an illegitimate object, said that we are "fast traveling towards concentration of power in the federal government, and it would be well to stop and look around us and ask what authority we have to establish this Bureau of Education. We have a Bureau of Agriculture. What more authority have we to establish either of these bureaus than to establish a bureau of boots and shoes, a bureau of merchandise, or of silk goods, or of any other industry of the country? These Bureaus of Agriculture and Education are, in my judgment, an innovation and usurpation on the part of this government."

"In the same strain Mr. THURMAN agreed with Mr. CARPENTER in every word he had said on this subject. The central government was gradually encroaching on the powers of the States. The Department of Agriculture began as a mere bureau for the collection of statistics, but it grew to be a department, and the next thing would probably be that the head of it would be made a cabinet officer. So, too, the Bureau of Education was growing into a department of public instruction, and before long we should have a minister of public instruction, who would be a member of the cabinet. Unless the people put a stop to this centralizing movement it would never end until it had absorbed every power of the States, and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country."

Mr. Carpenter is a Republican and Mr. Thurman is a Democrat, but we are glad to see them unite in sentiments which should be the common property of all parties, because they are founded upon the most elementary principles of constitutional government. During the war we were compelled to wink at many stretches, and even at some abuses of power; but, the moment the war closed, every man in the nation and every party in the nation ought to have set its face against the wrong.—Nor is it too late now to begin the reform. We hear a great deal of new departures of late; but, in our opinion, the best new departure that any body of men could make would be like that of Sawney, when he was caught crawling towards a hemroost, "Back again." We must depart from the errors into which we have wandered and assume our original position. The mischiefs that have been already wrought, and the greater mischiefs that are likely to be wrought by the inflations of centralism, are only too obvious, and we rejoice to see prominent men of both parties denouncing them with honest indignation. It is our thunder, but it is at the service of all the world.

Presbytery of Wilmington.

This young, but vigorous and active Presbyterian body, commenced its Spring session on Thursday last at "Brown Marsh Church," in Bladen county, as we have already announced, closing its labors at a late hour on Saturday afternoon. We have been informed by a friend that the opening sermon was preached by the retiring Moderator, Rev. S. C. ALEXANDER, of this county, after which the organization was completed by the election of the Rev. A. MCFAYDEN, of Bladen county, as Moderator, and the Rev. S. H. ISLER, of Lenoir county, and Elder JOHN W. MCLAURIN, of this city, as temporary clerks.

All of the ministers belonging to the Presbytery, except one, were in attendance, also quite a large representation of the Eldership. The church with which the meeting was held is a new and commodious one, and reflects truly great credit upon the liberality and christian energy of the Presbyterians in that section.

A large amount of business relating to the various interests of the church was transacted, and a spirit of zeal and earnestness pervaded all their deliberations.

Our friend informs us further that the hospitality of the good people was of the most kindly and cordial character. It was not where to find a place to stop at, but it was more troublesome to frame an excuse, for every one was anxious to *press* your consent to stay with them.

The next session of the Presbytery was appointed to meet at the town of Kenansville, in Duplin county, on Thursday before the third Sunday in September next.

John Pool.

Our people have become so accustomed to the publication of the treacheries and evil practices of John Pool that the recital of fresh villainies, or the rehearsal of old ones, does not astonish them. Since this man published his own dishonor, in the statement made for him by Senator DOOLITTLE, that he had sworn to support the Confederate Government only the better to "embarrass" it, the people of North Carolina were prepared for his descent into any depth of infamy to which his vile purposes might lead, even to the infamous proposition for the employment of a notorious murderer to take charge of and "lose" certain leading Conservatives and Democrats.

The political history of John Pool, since his election to the United States Senate, is marked by treachery and hostility to the people of North Carolina to a degree without a parallel. We desire here only to refer to one act, which, in the light of more recent events, excels anything for low cunning we have ever met with.

It is well-known that John Pool has done all he could to advance the ridiculous claims of Abbott to a seat in the Senate. It was his vote that passed Morton's amendment to the Amnesty Bill, designed alone to exclude Governor VANCE from the seat to which he had been elected, for it will be remembered the amendment was adopted by one vote, and that its provisions covered only the case of Governor VANCE.

Some of our readers may recollect that when the Legislature re-assembled in January, 1871, after the usual Christmas holiday, and Governor VANCE having failed to get his disabilities removed, much uneasiness was exhibited by certain members fearing his success, and a disposition was manifested to ask him to resign in order that a new election might be had before the adjournment.

At this juncture a letter was addressed to Pool by Colonel A. C. COWLES, Senator from Yadkin county, a strong friend of Governor VANCE, and one of his leading supporters in the General Assembly, and a personal friend of Pool, asking his opinion in regard to the chances of VANCE'S admission. The reply had the effect, as it was intended, to prevent any action. The letter read in the Senate was as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 13, 1871.

My Dear Sir:—You ask me, as an old friend, to tell you candidly, if Governor Vance is likely to be relieved. The Senate Committee has just reported a bill for his relief, and it will pass next December, if not before. In the present state of things here it may not be acted upon this session, as Congress refuses to take up any business except some few special matters; but, even at this disadvantage Vance stands a good chance of being relieved before we adjourn. Many Senators heretofore opposed will vote for him now. If Congress remains in session two weeks, he will be relieved at this session. The House would pass the bill by an immense majority. I hardly have a doubt as to his final relief early in the next session. I have not time to write more fully.

Very truly, etc.,
JOHN POOL.

We submit this case of bad faith without further comment. It is worthy only of John Pool.

"The Tichborne Case."

We present to our readers this morning a brief *resume* of this most extraordinary case—a case without parallel, whether we consider the time and money expended in its trial, or the audacity of the pretended Baronet.

A case in which the costs, first and last, were measured by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and length of the examination of a single witness and the speeches of single counsel were measured by weeks, may well be set down among the *causes celebres* of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

MANCHESTER, March 13.

Straw, Republican, has received a majority of about 1,500.

The Republicans are holding jubilant meetings to-night.

CONCORD, March 13.

One hundred and seventy-four towns give Straw, Republican, 32,339; Weston, Democrat, 29,812; Temperance, 338; Labor, 351.

The Legislature is composed as follows: Republicans, 167; Democrats, 109; Labor and Temperance, 2.

Returns from 183 towns give Straw, Republican, 33,889; Weston, 31,189; Blackner, 371; Cooper, 391.

If the balance of the State (50 towns) should vote as last year, the result will be as follows: Straw, Republican, 38,490; Weston, Democrat, 36,215; Blackner and Cooper, 987, giving Straw a majority of 1,288.

The first four council districts have gone Republican, and the fifth Democratic. First, second, third, fourth, 5th, seventh, ninth and tenth senatorial districts are Republican; the sixth, eighth and twelfth Democratic, and the eleventh doubtful.

Rockingham, Cheshire, Stafford, Hillsboro and Sullivan are Republican; Merrimac, Belknap, Carrol and Coos are Democratic. The House of Representatives will have a Republican majority of at least 40.

VIRGINIA.

WARRENTON, March 13.

In the Conference this morning an assessment was made for educational purposes, four-fifths of the amount to be appropriated to Randolph Macon College, to educate young men for the ministry, and one-fifth to Olin and Preston Institute.

The missionary donations amounted to $4,750 during the year.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Nashville Book concern, also pledging the support of the Conference in maintaining the St. Louis Christian Advocate, and the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

Rev. Dr. Munsey submitted a report for the establishment of a Baltimore Book and Publishing House Company, and asking the co-operation and endorsement of the Conference, which was received.

Rev. Wm. A. Harris, President of Wesleyan Female Institute at Staunton, Va., presented a report of the faculty, showing its condition to be in a very prosperous state, having one hundred and six young lady boarders from distant States, ninety of whom are communicants and that additional buildings would have to be erected to meet the increasing demands of its patrons. The report was received and resolutions were introduced by the Educational Committee and passed commending the Institute to the hearty support of the people, and a visiting committee of three were appointed from the Conference to the annual commencement.

Baltimore was designated as the next place for holding the Annual Conference.

H. L. Menefee, of Sperryville, Va., committed suicide last Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13.

Everything was quiet at the Erie Railway headquarters to-day. At a meeting of the Directors held at noon, Jay Gould was attending as one of the board. A vote passed, requiring the heads of departments to furnish statements of the condition of affairs in their charge. Vice President Archer stated that the Erie road have no more intimate connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Road, than with any other Western lines. A consultation will be held to-day between Mr. Travers, one of the Directors, with parties who consider the present board inimical to the interests of American stockholders, and explain such impression.

The Erie Railroad has settled into ordinary quiet. Gould said to-day that he was glad to be out of the Erie presidency. The salary did'nt pay for the perpetual harassment.

Steamship San Francisco from Bermuda, reports the ship Denmark, of Liverpool, as having been abandoned at sea. The Denmark was formerly an American ship.

The Great Republic is one of the largest, if not the largest vessel of the class in the world.

ALBANY, March 13.

Returns from thirty-three counties in this State show that at the recent town elections the Republicans gained thirty-one Supervisors.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March, 13.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the "Republican" states that the recent report of the interview between the reporter of a New York paper and Governor Gratz Brown, in regard to national politics, is manufactured out of whole cloth. The Governor was sick in bed when the reporter was in Jefferson City and did not see him.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.

Judge Busted, of the United States District Court setting in bankruptcy, to-day granted an order of the sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, subject to every lien of the State of Alabama for endorsements of bonds of said road, and for all interest paid on the State on endorsed bonds. The sale is ordered for the 22d day of April by the assignees.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, March 13.

Dispatches from New York, reporting a change in the direction of the Erie Railroad Company and the deposing of Jay Gould from the Presidency, have been received in this city. The Times of this a. m., in an article on the subject, says that the election of the new Board of Directors and the elevation of General Dix to the Presidency of the Company will restore confidence in American enterprise and consequently result in an increase of the resources of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 13.

The schooner Adelia Kelly, of Harwich, Mass., from Baltimore for Plymouth, is ashore near South Well Fleet. All the crew except one man was lost. The vessel is high upon the beach.

The Wadesboro' Argus.

Messrs. James & Warrock made their bow as editors of the *Argus*, in the following very graceful

SALUTATORY.

With this issue we assume the editorial and business management of the *Argus*.—Natives of North Carolina, and identified with her in every relation of life, it will be our interest, as well as our loving duty, to seek to promote her welfare and guard her honor, by every means within our power; and we feel that we can give our readers no better indication of our purpose, and no stronger guarantee of its fulfillment, than this assurance.

We are not of that class of men whose philanthropy and patriotism are so broad that they can comprehend nothing less than the whole country. We confess, and without a particle of shame, that we consider our first duty and best efforts as belonging to North Carolina, and that, unless we can thereby advance the interests of our own section of the South, we feel no especial regard for the welfare of the general country.

The *Argus* will, however, bear its full share in the Federal politics, for the reason that North Carolina is to be so greatly injured, or benefited, by the giving to, or withholding from, certain hands, the unhunted power and vast patronage now exercised by the Federal Government.

North Carolinians can never fully recover possession of North Carolina until the control of the horde of revenue officers, postmasters, and Federal court officials, now infesting the State, shall have been wrested "from the hands of them that hate us," and placed with our friends. To assist in this accomplishment, the *Argus* will labor faithfully and untiringly.

In State politics, we shall be earnest and active in our opposition to those who have bankrupted the State and have sought to destroy its good name among the nations of the earth, and who may oppose needed reforms. This, we take it, is the great issue now before our people; and in this fight we propose to regard the former party affiliations of neiher friend nor foe. As we intend to attack our present enemies, regardless of former political friendships, so are we prepared to stand side by side in the trenches with men who formerly differed from us in political sentiment. All of our efforts shall be to divide and defeat the forces of the enemy; and, conscious of the honesty of our purpose to make good the assurances herein given, and to give our readers a true, reliable, Conservative newspaper, we trust it will not be long ere the friends of the *Argus* shall have become the friends of its editors as well.

STATE NEWS.

Carrow's marshals and spies have left Sampson after a five weeks' active campaign against as peaceful and law-abiding population as lives in the United States.

The dwelling, furniture and clothing of the Messrs. Cunningham, Gold Hill, Rowan county, were entirely destroyed by fire last week.

The colored people of Warren have set their heart upon electing John Hyman, the colored Senator from that county, to Congress. Warren is in the Halifax-Edgecombe District.

A correspondent of the Tarboro' *Enquirer* recommends the nomination of Jesse H. Powell, of Edgecombe, or R. H. Smith, of Halifax, for Governor, and Gen. A. M. Scales as Lieutenant Governor.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—This association has bought the Gale's lot, just below the Court House. All the old buildings will be torn down except the offices now occupied. It's expected that the erection of the Temple will begin soon. Subscription books are still open.—*Carolina Era.*

The Democrats of Gaston county propose to hold a meeting in Dallas on the first Monday of April for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Greensboro' on the first of May. Col. J. E. Brown, Chairman of the Mecklenburg County Democratic Executive Committee, calls a county meeting at Charlotte on the 13th of April, for the same purpose.

A LOYAL RUFFIAN.—We learn that Mr. E. M. Aderholdt, the county treasurer of Gaston, had a valuable gun stolen from him over a year ago. It was tracked back a few weeks ago to the house of one loyal Martin in Cleaveland county. Mr. A. went there hoping to get it quietly. He was, however, violently assaulted by the loyalist and received a severe blow on the head with a club. The loyalist is in Shelby jail and will remain there until Judge Logan in his kind, fatherly way will say, "Enter a penny and costs Mr. Clerk."—*Charlotte Home.*

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS, &C.—Two or three white men were brought to this city last week and committed to jail for passing counterfeit money, of which they had several hundred dollars when taken up. Their arrest was caused by Mr. A. W. Lawing, to whom some of the spurious money was passed. He and Dr. Wash. Morrison and W. A. Wilson pursued the men into Gaston county and brought them to Charlotte, where they were examined by a U. S. Commissioner and Marshal and committed for trial. They had two teams and professed to be from Rockingham county, Va. They will find out that honesty is the best policy.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Caldwell's Schemes—Will They Come to Grief?—State Politics—Judge Merrimon and General Scales—The Greensboro Convention—The Gubernatorial Election—The Democracy and the Presidency, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 10.

Dear Journal:—Your readers will remember that Caldwell, being aware that "All officers should be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate," neglected his sworn duty to communicate with the Senate, and send in his appointments for confirmation, and chuckled at the idea that he would get the Conservatives in a snap by letting the Senate adjourn—and then with a flourish of trumpets announce his appointments. By pursuing this course he did, it is true, render it impossible for the Senate to reject his incompetent appointees to the Directories of the Asylums, &c., but in his attempt to play a small game he has overreached himself, for his appointments are no more in accordance with the law as decided by the Supreme Court, than are the legislative appointments. The consequence is, the Legislative Boards being officers *de facto*, will hold on. Caldwell's Boards being neither *de facto* nor *de jure*, did not think it worth while to organize until something turned up on Saturday, when the spirit moved the new appointees for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and late on Saturday night they organized. This morning, it is understood, they are to draw money from the treasury, for what purpose they alone can tell, as THEY now have no need of money to support the Blind, and probably never will.

The old Board having been refused money by the Auditor, have instructed their Attorney to bring suit to compel the Auditor and Treasurer to obey the provisions of the act, and to prohibit them from paying money to Caldwell's impecunious Board.

This case will decide the matter, I hope, in favor of the legislative Board, who are honest, respectable and capable gentlemen—but if not, as they have received certain property from the Legislature, in trust, they are not going to turn it over to any one until the Legislature meets.

Thus we are now entering on scene second of Mass Tod's comedy.

And by the way, speaking of "comedy," recalls what Joe Turner characterizes as a "Memorgetical Beat," alluding to an incident that recently enlivened the chief thoroughfare of this usually quiet city, wherein the beautiful Mrs. ———, figured with her riding whip falling rapidly, and we suppose, *gracefully* over the shoulders of a prominent Republican.

In political circles we have heard the questions of the day discussed by well informed men, and the result of what we have heard impresses us with the belief that a vast amount of work is necessary to place our general ticket on absolutely safe ground. We have every assurance of electing a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and should make greater exertions than ever before to elect a Conservative Governor.

The meeting of the Greensboro Convention is anticipated with lively intetest, for as yet public opinion has not been directed to any man likely to be our candidate for Governor. It is probable that the friends of Judge Merrimon will not desire his name to be brought before the Convention, and Gen. A. M. Scales is under disabilities. This seems to dispose of two names most frequently spoken of in connection with the nomination. We also expect that the Greensboro' Convention will have to decide whether the Conservatives of North Carolina will sustain the nominee of the Liberal Republican Convention for President. A "*reliable gentleman*," just from Washington City, says that such is the present sentiment of a large majority of Democratic members of Congress. He describes David Davis as being an open-handed, honest Western man; fat, good-natured and easy in conversation—a man who mixes with the people and knows their sentiments.

Should the Liberal Republicans nominate him at Cincinnati, and the Democrats, while preserving their separate organization, also accept him as their candidate, his election would be secured, and the result would be our enfranchisement from the horrid misrule that has so grievously oppressed us.

But my letter is already too long.

River and Bar Improvements.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11th, 1872.

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

Sir:—The monthly visit of your Committee to the Harbor Improvements, near New Inlet, was made on Thursday last, the 7th instant.

It will be remembered, that during the past month, Cape Fear river has been visited by an extraordinary freshet, the water rising to an unusual height, so much so, that during its existence, the water at the works was not reduced at low tide more than eighteen inches below the line of high water mark. As a matter of course, very little work could be done during this condition of affairs. Add to this, a continuance of stormy weather during nearly the whole month. One storm of great violence, which lasted for four days consecutively, the wind blowing all the while from one direction, was well calculated to result in damaging effects. Strange as it may appear however, we are pleased to say, that no damage whatever was done to any part of the work, either of the Breakwater, the brush-fences, or the grass which had been planted; everything is intact, as though no storm or high tide had occurred, while there are indications of considerable damage to the exposed and unprotected parts of the beach.

The simple statement of these facts, we feel it to be, the strongest commentary at our command, upon the utility and stability of the works now progressing.

Work upon the breakwater is progressing satisfactorily, under the circumstances, and considering the small amount of means allowed to progress with.

Quite an amount of foundation work has been done; although only about thirty or forty feet have been completed by the finishing superstructure. The beach in point continues to follow up the work, and the flats of the bay inside of the work is rapidly filling, so that it is difficult to get a small boat to the beach from the river, except at high tides.

We here desire to call attention to an *apparent* change going on in the current of the main New Inlet, which now seems to take a southeasterly direction from the inner shore of Federal Point, diagonally across the inlet, outside the outer point of Zeke's Island shore, moving in a somewhat parallel line to Smith's Island beach, throwing up in its passage, a reef or line of shoal from the outer point of beach to Zeke's Island.

How this change of current (if correct) will affect the present plan of operations we are unable to say, and if we were, it would be exceeding our province to speak. If prejudicial, the Engineer in charge will very soon discover it, if he has not already done so.

There is still another matter to which we deem it proper to call the attention of the Chamber. It appears from the chart of a survey, made last Summer by Captain Junken, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and under its direction, that there then existed upon the rip across the western channel of the main outlet of the harbor, near Fort Caswell, nine and a half (9½) feet of draught water at low tide, the benefits of which, as yet, have not been made available. This passage appears narrow and not exactly straight, and can only be rendered available by the addition of two or three buoys judiciously placed.

And again, we are informed (unofficially of course) that the volume of water now passing the main outlet of the Harbor, being largely increased, by the construction of the break-water near New Inlet, and taking the general direction of the Eastern, or old main ship channel on the Baldhead side of the outlet, is perceptibly wearing a channel through the outer bulk-head on Reeper shoals, and that ten feet (10) draught can now be obtained across it at low tide. If these reports should prove true, (and we suppose the facts will soon be developed by the officers of the coast survey now at work upon this outlet), we can see no good reason why our commerce should not have the benefit of any improvement in the navigation, and as rapidly as such improvement is made, by having the channels properly marked by buoys.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

H. NUTT, Chairman.

South Carolina Items.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

Camden has been put into telegraphic communication with Columbia.

The Governor has appointed Simeon W. Kink Commissioner of Deeds, resident at Chicago.

Extensive preparations are being made at Columbia for the Purim ball, which is to take place there on the 25th instant.

The Greenville City Council offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the discovery of the incendiaries who have lately been so active in the town.

Governor Scott has appointed the following named Notaries Public for Edgefield county: Elijah Still, A. Ramsey, Jr., Dr. Joe Cummings and G. W. Bonham.

The Slate Works at Greenville were sold for $2,825 to Mr. A. McBee, by whom they had been turned over, at cost, to the City Council. It is expected that they will be converted into fair fair grounds.

Mr. H. T. Peake, one of the most experienced railroad men in the State, has inspected the present condition of the Laurens Railroad, and says it can be put in running order by July next. It is expected that the work of reconstruction will commence at once.

We learn from the Kingstree *Star* that Mr. J. S. Pipkin, of Williamsburg District, has recently returned from New York, where he procured and brought on with him sixteen German immigrants, whom he designs to settle and employ on his farm.

The Yorkville *Enquirer* says: On Thursday last, W. L. Spencer was received at the prison here, having been returned from Columbia; and M. S. Bowen has been released, which are the only changes that have taken place within the past two weeks.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN UNION.—The Columbia *Phœnix* says that Colonel Joseph Gist and another prominent citizen were arrested in Union, on Friday last, on a charge of Ku-Kluxism. There is a perfect reign of terror throughout the county. Colonel Gist had just given his evidence in court in a pending case when he was arrested.

Essay on Plantation Economy.

BY CAPT. JAS. H. THIGPEN, OF EDGECOMBE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

Plantation economy is a subject which we have studied for the last quarter of a century without arriving at the desired point, for it seems that we practice less of this important lesson than when we first commenced in life.

Economy with some people seems to be natural, while with others it is exactly the opposite. In every instance where a planter uses the proper perseverance with economy, success is certain.

It will not do to work hard and save nothing any more than to be always saving the pittance of a-half day's work, for neither will answer the purpose of thrift.—Economy in our opinion means that we should have a judicious system in our every management from the largest to the smallest item on the plantation. Economy means that we should not work too much or too little, eat too much or too little, dress too much or too little, or to do too much or too little of any and everything that it is our duty to perform.

This being the sequel of man's success there might be volumes written *in extenso*, but it is simply our intention to give an outline of the economical part of the practical duties of the plantation.

In the first place every planter should at the commencement of each year go into a calculation, debit or credit, on the farm. He should determine what lands are to be planted and then make a reasonable estimate what amount of the various crops it will produce. Then he should place a medium price on the crop. When this is done he can know to some degree of certainty what amount is to be expended to leave a certain amount of profits.

Young men, inexperienced in farming, often make the most extravagant mistakes when they first commence by over-estimating the amount to be produced, and consequently employ and misapply more labor than is necessary in the cultivation. In the second place, it is economy not to overtax yourself by planting too much for the quantity of labor you intend to operate with. If you do, at the end of the year it is more than likely you will lose by it.

In the third place, it is the height of extravagance to cultivate any land that is so poor or badly drained that you cannot realize a profit from it.

In the next place, it is extravagance to have sorry teams and harness. It is just as easy, and much cheaper, to have good teams and harness as bad, and here we will remark that it will pay any farmer who runs three plows to own five mules or horses. Then if one of them should become jaded during the year, you could rest him, and this is not all. After a wet season, which is oftentimes the result, you could remain out of the crop with the plows until the lands are in good condition, then by using the four you could catch up, and by this method you could better cultivate the farm.

It is believed by most farmers that to feed five mules to run a three horse crop will not pay. This is a mistake, for the five will not require any more to keep them in good condition than three that are worked in the usual way. Besides these mules or horses will last much longer, and will perform much more work in the day, as they will move more briskly than if worn down by daily toil. In our opinion, with this management, three freedmen will perform, with mules thus kept, as much work as four kept in the usual way. So there is a saving of at least one hand and rations which is an item of economy no to be overlooked.

GOOD STOCK QUARTERS.

Every planter should have comfortable quarters for his animals. How any person consulting his interest can allow his horses and mules to stand in a quagmire and take the storms of winter and the heat of summer, believing this to be economy, is strange to account for. This cannot be classed otherwise than domestic and immoral extravagance.

No reasonable person can believe that his horse, cow and sheep can be as profitable that if thus neglected. This is not economy, as the horse will not be in as good a condition to serve his owner, and will not last as long as if well provided for. Neither will the cow, sheep or swine make as profitable a return in flesh, butter and milk. In a moral point of view, how any person can work his horse all the week and drive him to church on the Sabbath to hear the doctrine of mercy taught, and on his return put that animal in such quarters that it would be better to be on the leaward side of a house or stack during a snow storm, seems strange.

GOOD TOOLS.

It is needless to say that every planter should provide himself with good implements to work. If your tools are good no shirk or skulk can have any excuse why he has not performed a day's work. It is economy to have implements of the best variety, from the wagon to the trace hook, for without those it would be impossible to operate to advantage, as you would not do as much work with the same labor or do it so well.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL.

It is the common custom to clear land and cultivate it year after year until it is worn out.

Every planter should endeavor to put on the soil as much as he takes off. By this method the soil will return a handsome dividend annually. We should use less of the commercial fertilizers and apply marl and vegetable deposits that abound on almost every farm in eastern North Carolina as a source of economy. We know it is held that the planter has not the time to dig, haul and apply marl and muck, and therefore he is forced from necessity to use the Maryland or Long Island dirt because it stinks. Who has not the time to gether and apply the vegetable deposits and marl he walks over daily when he appropriates a portion of each year's labor to the purchase of their fertilizer?—Does any sane man doubt that if the many thousand of dollars that have been thus spent had been appropriated in husbanding the natural resources but what it would have added tenfold more to the real and permanent productiveness of the soil? Suppose 20 per cent of what is thus paid out was appropriated in saving the incredible amount that is annually lost from the stock and property applied in composts what would be the result?

It is surprising to one who never practiced it to know what a large amount can be thus saved that is wasted. Let the man who owns one hundred chickens sweep up the droppings therefrom once a week, and at the end of the year it is quite doubtful whether he would exchange it for a ton of guano. It is economy to haul 50 loads of vegetable mould near the back door of the kitchen, and have all the sweepings, ether and dish water thrown on it for a few weeks, when an additional quantity of earth should be thrown on the pile. Thus, by placing first vegetable mould, then adding the sweepings, &c., from time to time, you will save another half ton of commercial fertilizer. There should be also another pile similar to this, North of every planter's dwelling, on which chamber vessels &c., may be emptied. This pile at the end of the year will be equivalent to another half ton of commercial fertilizers. This is not all that may be said. By pursuing a system of this kind, you not only save a fine quantity of good manure, but render your place more healthy and more pleasant to the owner. We do not wish to be understood as saying that commercial fertilizers do not pay under any circumstances, for such is not our opinion. We think a good article would pay on grasses, small grain, or in small quantities, say seventy-five pounds per acre, on cotton.

ATTENTION TO THE PLANTATION.

More than likely there is more extravagance manufactured under the new order of things than most persons believe, especially by young planters. In anti-war times the planter owned the labor, but now the hireling makes it a study to require the largest possible price for the smallest amount of labor. Therefore, every planter should attend strictly in person to his business have some trusty agent to do it for him. He must be a live, a wide-awake man, prompt, using all necessary forbearance, and with diligent attention, coupled with perseverance and economy, success is certain.

If a young man desires to succeed, all he has to do is to give up over-frequent visiting, turn his attention to the study of the minutiæ of the farm, and endeavor to the easiest, shortest and cheapest way to perform his separate duties. Rise early in the morning, go in person to see that the stock is properly fed and the droppings from the cattle gathered up. During the day you should be where your presence is most needed, and at night see that your stock is well provided for. If you will do this and will establish a system of having a place for everything and everything in its place, then in old age you will have an abundance if you have been economical.

On the contrary, if the first $200 you get you spend for a pleasure horse, the next $200 for a buggy, and to that a considerable amount for fine clothing, time spent in curling your moustache preparatory to a loss of a week or more in idle frolic, then success is out of the question. The horse will cost in wear and tear one dollar a day, the buggy another dollar, and if your services are worth anything you see that by this extravagant course you will lose enough in a quarter of a century to have made you independent, or even affluent.—Young men the hay-day of life is from 21 to 40 years of age. Then work, work with a will and determination, based upon a sound judgment, use economy in small things, and a triumphant result is certain.

Mr. President, we might go on and show that there is a vast deal of extravagance practiced in the feeding of animals, and that even on our tables there is much more used than is necessary for comfort or consistent with economy.

We might show, if not offensive, that many of the smaller planters show much prodigality in endeavoring to keep pace with their richer neighbors in raiment, equipage, &c., but we desist. We might show you that hundreds of thousands of dogs in North Carolina consume a million dollars worth of food, to say nothing of the annual loss to the State in their destruction of sheep. What a sad commentary upon us as economists! And lastly, we might show you that the present law of fences is a plague upon the industry of portions of the State. We might show that it would seem next to an impossibility to continue in practice a law when the circumstances are so different from when it was enacted. We might show that, were this law abolished, the breeds of stock would improve, as also would the commerce of the country from the large amount now spent in fences. We might show you that the time devoted to splitting and hauling rails and building fences could be used much more profitably in preparing marl and compost, and that the land upon which the fence rests might be put in cultivation. We might show you that this law has provoked more ill feeling among neighbors than anything else. We might show, by mathematical calculation, that this law imposes on the people a tax sufficient to pay the public debt in ten years, and that justice and equity demand that every person should keep his stock on his own premises.

THE NEGRO AS A LEGISLATOR.

Disorderly Scenes at the Adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29.

To-day witnessed the breaking up of our absurd Legislature, and a breaking up it was such as would have done justice to a crowd of wild Indians, or a large body of lively Irishmen at Dennybrook Fair. Such yelling and screaming, such knocking of hats over eyes, such rows and such reconciliations surely were never seen before at a convention of civilized legislators. After one had jammed himself into a position where he could see without participating in the hurly-burly, a sense of the ludicrousness of the whole affair overwhelmed him, and hardly was dampened by even the thought that these yelling fiends and fools were American legislators. "You're a liar," shouted one, and to this agreeable remark the ready retort was, "You're another; if you don't shut up, I'll just go for you." "Order! Order?" Mr. Speaker, I have the floor!" and above all could be heard the banging and thumping of Mr. Speaker's gavel on the desk. At last order was somewhat restored, and in the twinkling of an eye a bill was passed by which half a million dollars were disposed of in the usual fashion. Then Mr. Carr got up to speak, but a spitball hit him on the nose and he was forced to sit down amid peals of laughter and guffaws fit to awake the dead. One of the members arose and immediately fell down again, apparently having too much barbecue and rum. Seeing the state of affairs was such that a general row was imminent, a recess was taken till 10:30 o'clock. Then out from the legislative halls surged the mob, and scooted through the streets shouting and yelling like mad men, and seeking what liquids could be found. At 10:30 they rushed back again—representatives, lobby, pages, black and tan white and black, and pandemonium was rife again. The house was called to disorder and "Hyams," "Huston," "Mr. Speaker," was the cry. One darky legislator rose to speak, but behind him was one blacker, taller and more vigorous than he, who brought an umbrella banging down on the would-be orator's head, and so he was made to subside.—Bundles of paper pellet and spitballs flew through the air like musket-balls during a battle. Then a speaker arose whose tremendous voice bellowed like that of a Senator who could be heard ten miles. He roared above all the rest and said: "After the termination of a long and laborious session, it is benefitting that"—"On, stop your noise! You got paid for all you did." "You lie!" "If anybody says anything against Graham I'll"—"No you wont either; who was it that got $1,000—"Order, order!" such was over the cry. Then General Jefferson Thompson wanted to be heard on a subject of much importance to the judiciary of our common country. Some say that he shall be heard, others scream themselves hoarse with indignation at the thought of such a thing. Judge Thompson is boosted into a position where he can be heard and all he wants to do is to adjourn *sine die*. Then hooting and yells follow, the lights are turned off, and this is the last of our General Assembly, except a general drunk which immediately follows.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

The Democratic Covention.

Some degree of impatience has been manifested, because a time and place have not yet been fixed for holding the National

LOCAL.

e Robeson Outlaws—Boss Strong Dead—Confirmatory Evidence.

he news brought by the Wilmington, arlotte and Rutherford Railroad yesterafternoon, furnished confirmatory evince of the killing of the notorious outBoss Strong, one of the dreaded Lowegang, at his house in Scuffletown, by James Donahoe, on Friday night last. eport of the fact appeared in our Sun's issue.

t appears that when Mr. Donahoe, alias Queen, arrived at Moss Neck and reted that he had killed Boss Strong, a ty of citizens, headed by Col. Wishart, re organized to institute a search for the dy. Accordingly on Saturday morning y proceeded to the scene of the shoot. Arrived at Strong's house they found wife and another mulatto woman ened in the effort to wash out certain ns in the floor, which, on investigation, ved to be those of blood, with some apearance of brains commingled. On inrogating, Strong's wife at first denied the , but subsequently confessed that Boss d been killed by the shot of the night vious. In answer to the interrogation to where the body had been removed, said, Andrew Strong and Stephen wery had taken it away. The party afurther fruitless search for the body, rened to Moss Neck.

On the premises where Strong was killthis investigating party found a quantiof goods recently stolen from the store Mr. Pope, in Lumberton.

There are some who are yet unwilling to dit the fact that Boss Strong is really d, but the evidence given above seems be abundant confirmation of Mr. Donae's avowal that he did kill this notorious law. The intriped Donahoe says that oon as he fired at Boss Strong, Andrew ong extinguished the light then in the se, thus preventing the accomplishment any design on himself.

BALTIMORE.—We publish with pleasure following extract from a private letter m a medical friend in Baltimore to the tor of this paper:

BALTIMORE, March 8, 1872.

j. J. A. Engelhard. Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—As I have had several ters within the past few days from rth Carolina merchants, who wish to ne to Baltimore for their Spring supes, asking if we have an "*epidemic*" of all-pox here, I write to request you to to all such that we have only a *few lated cases* in the city, not more than usually have in the Winter season, and were not so bad in Philadelphia, the cases we have here would *not be noticed* all. In the past four weeks we have l an average of *two* (2) *deaths a week*; *week we had but one* death from this ease, in a population of 275,000 people. ere is *not a case in one of our hotels*, is *there one that I have heard of in entire business part of the city.* I can refore say to any merchant who wishes come on, that he need not hesitate a day ger from fear of small-pox.

Very truly,

T. J. B.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—*Extracts n the Proceedings.*—According to prehs notice the Board of County Commisners met Monday night and resolved itf into a board of education for the counas provided by act of General Assem, when it was moved and seconded that R. Black, Esq., be appointed County aminer for the ensuing scholastic year. No other business being ready for the ion of the Board, an adjournment was l until Friday evening next, at 7½ lock.

The Board of County Commissioners n met and transacted the following busss:

It was ordered that the petition for a dge over Black River, at Point Caswell, built, under the supervision of Commioner A. R. Black, at a cost not exceeding 000. It was further ordered that Comssioner Black be authorized to contract the building of said bridge with some ponsible person at the lowest cash ce, and when the same is completed accordance with the contract to the isfaction of the committee on Roads and dges, they are authorized to approve bill for the same, to be paid of funds the hands of the County Treasurer, not erwise appropriated, when properly lited and approved according to law.

It was ordered that the following comnication from the Clerk of the Board of unty Commissioners of Brunswick county to the Chairman of this Board be furhed to the city papers for publication:

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, SMITHVILLE, March 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I was instructed by the ard of Commissioners county, which t on the 4th inst., to notify your Honor it they refuse to pay the bill of the City spital, nor will they pay any bills in ure.

It was ordered that the matter concerning the jail be referred to the committee Public Building.

Adjourned to meet on Monday night xt, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the tax bill.

THE ROBESON OUTLAWS—NO FURTHER ARTICULARS.—We failed to gain any ther particulars from passengers by the ilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railad yesterday afternoon, relative to the ling of Boss Strong of the Lowery gang. he opinion generally prevails, however, in beson and elsewhere, that this desperado indeed dead, and that the facts are as r. Donahoe reported them. It is greatly be regretted for the sake of the slayer of e outlaw that he could not have secured e head and thus claimed and obtained e price set upon it by the authorities.

IRON FOR THE W., C. & R. R. R.—The ir. Tarry Not arrived in below yesterday from Brunswick, Ga., with a cargo of 00 tons of railroad iron for the above road. he iron will be sent up the road immeately, and will be sufficient to build the ad from Lillesville to Wadesboro'.

CITY FINANCES.—Statement of Receipts d Disbursements of the city of Wilmingn, from January 10th to March 10th, inusive (two months):

Balance from last month		$4788 09
RECEIPTS.		
Merchants' License	$4,783 75	
Real and Personal Tax '71	4,115 48	
Car Rooms	1,774 25	
Market Rents	315 53	
Gray and Dog Badges	162 10	
Market Fees	194 95	
Pound Fees	93 50	
Miscellaneous	216 00	
Loans	20,935 33	32,591 29
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Streets	$ 3,106 29	
Police	3,152 17	
Hospital and Poor	1,746 67	
Salaries	1,210 22	
Fire Department	1,099 90	
Public Buildings	376 17	
Miscellaneous	483 88	
Prisoners	175 00	
Printing	859 39	
Light Department	1,277 60	
City Court	385 00	
	$13,843 20	
Interest	10,928 31	
Loans and Discounts	10,500 00	
Balance in the Treasury		2,202 16
	$35,271 51	$35,271 54

SILAS N. MARTIN,
Mayor.

DIED.

On the 5th day of February, 1872, at the residence of her brother, W. W. Peebles, Esq., near Jackson, Northampton county, N. C., Mrs. REBECCA A. WHITFIELD, widow of Hon. Robert H. Whitfield, late of Isle of Wight county, Va., in the 45th year of her age.

On the 11th day of February, 1872, at home, near Jackson, Northampton county, N. C., Mrs. MARGARET R. PEEBLES, wife of W. W. Peebles, Esq., aged 34 years, 5 months and 13 days.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors.

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE.

March 7—Schr S A Hoffman, Hoffman, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Metropolis, Castner, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Jessie S Clark, Clark, Baltimore, F W Kerchner

Schr E Francis, Payne, Hyde county, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr John S Lee, Van Gilder, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Providence, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Francis Wright, Morgan, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Lewis R French, Farrar, Elizabeth City, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr J C Thompson, Vansant, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

March 7—Schr S H Sharp, Webb, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Bolivar, Evans, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr Taylor & Mathias, Cheesman, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Chas W Holt, Higgins, Boston, J H Chadbourn & co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Metropolis, Castner, New York, by A D Cazaux.

Schr Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Savannah, Ga, Harriss & Howell.

Schr R S Graham, Smith, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr William Wiler, May, Boston, Williams & Murchison.

FOREIGN.

Br Barque Tarpeian, Young, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane, cargo by Willard Bros.

Brig Carrie F Purinton, Lincoln, Havana, G G Barker & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Philadelphia—Schr S H Sharp, 145,578 feet lumber, 4,928 Juniper bolts, 18,400 shingles.

PHILADELPHIA.—Per Steamship Pioneer—1,666 bbls rosin, 310 do spirits turpentine, 100 do pitch, 185 do tar, 117 bales cotton, 61,049 feet lumber, 47 pkgs mdze, 16,900 shingles, 78 juniper bolts, 233 empty hogsheads, 49 do ale kegs.

NEW YORK—Per Steamship Regulator—1,295 bbls rosin, 490 do spirits turpentine, 614 turpentine, 1,360 do tar, 122 bales cotton, 650 bush peanuts, 100 bdls shooks, 150 bdls hides.

PHILADELPHIA—Per Schr Taylor & Mathias —15,500 juniper bolts, 53,145 shingles, 411 bbls rosin, 167 do tar, 55 tons old iron, 57,000 feet lumber.

Boston—Per Schr Chas W Holt—197,486 ft lumber.

BOSTON—Schr Wm Wiler—1,430 bbls rosin, 514 do tar, 252 do spirits.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Bolivar, cld March 8th—53 bales cotton, 10 do sheeting, 134 bbls spirits, 335 do tar, 226 do rosin, 10 do pitch, 297 bushels peanuts, 45 pkgs mdse.

NEW YORK—Steamship Metropolis—2,100 bbls rosin, 700 do tar, 286 do spirits, 50 do pitch, 325 bales cotton, 37 do sheeting, 19 bbls dried fruit, 97 bdls hides, 183 bushels peanuts, 75 pks mdse.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—128 bbls spirits, 370 do rosin, 13 bales cotton, 18 bushels peanuts, 2 pkgs mdse.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr R S Graham—175,000 feet lumber, 11,700 juniper bolts, 1,542 pieces heading, 38,250 shingles.

NEW YORK—Schr Ben—2,489 bbls rosin, 84 bales cotton.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool—Br Barque Tarpeian—3,429 bbls rosin.

HAVANA—Brig Carrie E Purinton—205,154 feet lumber.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 9, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS

Lucille, Price, ldg, Baltimore, A D Cazaux
Fanita, Doane, ldg, N Y, Barry Bros
Francis Wright, Morgan, ldg, A D Cazaux

BARQUES

German—Willy & Emmy, Ehrenreich, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
German William Kisker, Bormasser, ldg Europe, Jas Anderson & Co

BRIGS

(Br) Maud, Thomas, ldg, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane
(Br) Winogene, Hammond, ldg, Europe, Harriss & Howell
Altavela, Cousins, ldg, St Johns, C Kidder & Sons

SCHOONERS

S A Hoffman, Hoffman, dis, Harriss & Howell
S B Wheeler, Corson, wtg, Harriss & Howell
William Slater, dis, G Barker & Co
Joseph Baymore, Burge, ldg, Philadelphia Harriss & Howell
Chas E Hillier, Proctor, rpg, Master
Chas Sawyer, McFarland, dis, Master
J F Garland, dis, Master
John, Williams, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison
Jessie S Clark, Clark, dis, F W Kerchner
J S Lee, VanGilder, dis, Harriss & Howell
Gettysburg, Corson, dis, Harriss & Howell
S F Adams, Talbut, dis, Worth & Worth
J C Thomrson, Vansant, dis, Harriss & Howell

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each		(from store)	
1st Hoad	2 25 a 2 50	Rockland	0 00 a 0 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 00
Candles, per lb		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	00 a 36
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	00 a 40
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar House	22 a 23
Coffee, per lb		do bbls	25 a 27
Java	30 a 35	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Laguayra	26 a 30	do N. O.	80 a 85
Rio	24 a 26	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	24 a 28	Turpentine per	280 lbs
Cotton, per lb		Virgin new	0 00 a 3 80
Ord to Mid	20½ a 21½	Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 80
Strict Mid	00 a 22	Hard	0 00 a 3 80
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 2 80
Gunny	18 a 00	Tar in ord'y	0 00 a 2 75
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	19½ a 20	Rosin, pale	7 00 a 9 00
Double Anchor	18½ a 19½	do No 1	5 50 a 6 50
Rope per lb	7 a 10	do No 2	4 50 a 4 75
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 4 10
per bushel	0 95 a 1 00	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	00 a 52
Sheeting,		Staffs, per lb	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5½ a 6¾
Yarn, per 5 lb	160 a 165	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl,		Machine	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 1	26 00 a 28 00	Pea Nuts	1 25 a 2 10
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Bacon.	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do ent	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½ a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	11½ a 12½
Flour, per bbl,		Western Bacon.	
North'n Family	8 50 a 12 00	(Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Hams	16½ a 18½
Fine	6 25 a 6 75	Middlings	9¾ a 9¾
Ex Super	7 75 a 8 50	Shoulders	7½ a 8
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	7½ a 8
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	6½ a 7
Glue, per lb	16 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½ a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 13
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 a 30
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00	do Northern	30 a 35
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	16 a 18
Corn	90 a 95	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	00 a 80	City Mess	16 00 a 16 50
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 25	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Rice,	00 a 09	Rump	13 00 a 14 00
Carolina	8½ a 9	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag	2 bush. 1 50 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Fremstore	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	0 00 a 0 00	American	1 25a 1 30
Northern	1 40 a 1 75	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11¼ a 00
English, assd	3 a 10	do	11¼ a 12
American, rcf'd	a 10	B	13 b 13¼
American,		A	13¼ a 13¾
sheer	9 a 10	Crushed	14 a 14½
Swede	10 a 12	Soap, per lb.,	
Hoop,		Northern	5 a 7
per ton	122 50a125 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lumber, (River.)		Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Fir Bds	15 00 a17 00	Mill, inferior	00 a 00
Wide do	12 00 a14 00	Ord	5 00 a 6 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	Tallow, lb	10 a 10½

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 14, 1872.

ROSIN.—In the earlier part of the past week all grades of this article were dull and depressed, with very unfavorable telegraphic advices, market declining daily up to Tuesday, when it became more active and with a good demand from buyers it advanced. Strained opened on Saturday at a decline of 10 cents; on Monday it opened at same figure, but later in the evening regained itself and closed at an advance of 10 cents; on Wednesday it advanced again, and to-day, at the close of our report, the market is strong, and a still further advance is looked for. The medium and finer grades have been steady during the week, and a few small lots have sold at unchanged quotations.—The receipts continue to be be light and confined to small lots, while the exports have been comparatively large, reducing the present stock to 26,893 bbls, with shipping loading sufficient to carry away 20,000 bbls, and unless receipts be very heavy, which is not looked for until the latter part of May, the present stock will be reduced to a mere fraction in a few weeks. The market has shown the following movement for the week: Saturday, 1,200 bbls at $3 75 for strained; Monday, 52 bbls at $6 for No 1, and $7 for low Pale, 400 bbls at $3 75 for strained, and 1,200 bbls at $4 for strained; Tuesday, 500 bbls at $4 for strained, and 61 bbls at $7 for low Pale; Wednesday, 1,346 bbls at $4 10 for strained, and $4 25 for extra No. 2: Thursday, 110 bbls at $4 10 for strained.

TURPENTINE—The weak feeling in this article noticed at the close of our last review continued through the early part of the week, and on Monday the market gave way and sales were effected at a decline of 25 cents. On Tuesday, however, there was a better feeling among buyers, and an advance of 5 cents was regained. The market has since ruled quiet, but sellers refuse to accept present figures, asking an advance, which buyers refuse to give, and the transactions have been light. The first lot of this year's crop was received this week. The receipts have been light as compared with last week, and the market closes steady at $3 80 for hard and $5 80 for yellow dip and virgin.

The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls. Hard.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.
Friday	50 $4 00	$6 00	$6 00
Saturday	29 4 00	6 00	6 00
Monday	410 3 75	5 75	5 75
Tuesday	700 3 80	5 20	5 80
Wednesday	No sales.		
Thursday	87 3 80	5 80	6 00

This year's crop.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the past week the business in this article has been very light. The appearant influence operating upon the market has been the return of the wrecked Brig Clio's cargo, making a heavy addition to the stock and buyers have been afraid to operate, awaiting the result of the underwriter's sale of the cargo, while holders, as a rule remain firm in their views, although slight concessions have been made in some instances, and to-day the market is fully 6½ cents lower than at the close of our last week's report. The receipts continue to be very light and the stock on market is 3,195 bbls. (including the Clio's cargo.) The following sales comprise the week's business: Saturday, 9 casks at 78½ cents, and Wednesday, 15 casks at 72 cents.

TAR—Has been in good demand for shipping and all receipts have been bought for that purpose. The market has been active during the entire week, and no material change of figures have been made until to-day, when it advanced 5 cents. The receipts have been light as compared with last week and the shipments are larger, reducing the present stock to 2,524 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 970 bbls., which sold as follows:

Friday	175 bbls at	$2 75	per bbl
Saturday	249 "	2 75	"
Monday	76 "	2 75	"
Tuesday	159 "	2 75	"
Wednesday	29 "	2 75	"
Thursday	300 "	2 80	"

COTTON.—The market for this staple during the past week has been marked with more activity than any preceeding week during the past month, though the undertone of the market has been weak, in the face of light receipts, and short crop, and buyers have been afraid to operate to any extent. The receipts not only here but at all ports have been light, favoring the smallest crop estimates, though no effect of the small receipts has been perceptible. The stock has become much reduced by shipments and the amount on market is 3,848 bales. The receipts at all ports for the week have reached 50,053 bales against 73,702 last week, 77,037 bales the previous week, and 88,966 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,292,827 bales against 3,051,230 for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1st, 1871, of 758,403 bales. The following sales comprise the week's business: Saturday, 10 bales at 19½ cents, 12 do. at 20 cents, 1 do. at 20½ cents, 4 do. at 20¾ cents, 61 do. at 21 cents, and 28 do. at 21¼ cents; Monday, 15 bales at 21 cents; Tuesday, 2 bales at 20 cents, 2 do. at 20½ cents, 5 do. at 20¾ cents, and 71 do. at 21 cents; Wednesday no sales; Thursday, no sales.

We quote as follows:

Ordinary	19½ cents
Good ordinary	20 "
Middling	21½ "
Strict middling	22 "

GRAIN.—CORN—There has been no change in the market since the close of our last report so far as regards prices. Only two cargoes have arrived, one of 1,500 bushels which sold at 81 cents, and the other of 11,600 bushels, came to a dealer and has gone into store. The receipts from all sources are as follows: From Hyde county 1,500 bushels, from Baltimore 16,100 bushels, and by W. & W. Railroad about 7,680 bushels, summing up 25,280 bushels, which has made considerable addition to the stock, which is sufficiently large for present wants, and with a good demand from the trade dealers, are selling from store at 95 cents per bushel, high est figures including sacks.——OATS—The receipts have been over 10,000 bushels, which came to a dealer, and has gone into store. The market is well supplied, and sales are made from store at 80 cents per bushels for jobbing lots.——PEAS—The receipts are very light and slim stock, though fully sufficient to supply the demands which seems to be only for small lots. Cow sell from $1 10 to $1 15 per bushel, as in quality.

PROVISIONS—BACON.—The market is heavily stocked with Western meats the demand from the trade is fair which is supplied at unchanged quotations. North Carolina is in good stock and fair demand. We report a good business at the following quotations: 10 to 12 cents for shoulders, 11½ to 12 cents for sides, 12 to 12½ cents for hog round, and 15 to 18 cents for hams, as in quality. The market is fully supplied with Western, and there is a good demand existing, which is being supplied from store as follows: SMOKED—8 to 8¾ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9¾ cents for sides, and 14 to 17 cents for hams.—DRY SALTED—6¾ to 7 cents, for shoulders, and 7½ to 8 cents for sides. LARD.—North Carolina is in small stock and wanted; would bring 13 to 14 cents. NORTHERN is in good stock and in fair enquiry—sells at 10 to 13 cents per lb., as in quality.

BARRELS—The demand for spirit bbls. continues good, and the stock in market is limited, though sufficient for present wants. Sells at the following figures: Second hand country $2 10 a $2 30 as they run, $2 50 for selected and new; New York, $2 50 for second hand, and $2 75 for new.

FLOUR—The market continues to be well supplied with all grades of this article. There is a good demand and we report a fair business doing in both Northern and State brands, and refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations.

CORN MEAL—Continues to be in good request, and the city mills are doing a fair business, though the demand is mostly for small lots. Sells from store at 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE.—There are very few cattle now being brought in, though the stock in butcher's hands is at present sufficient to supply the demands. A few droves would sell on the hoof at 7½ to 9 cents, as in quality.

EGGS—Are in light receipt and good enquiry. Receipts find quick sale at 18 to 20 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SHINGLES.—The receipts have been light during the past week and with large shipments. There is only a light stock. Common brings $2 75 to $3 25, and contract orders $4 50 to $6.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00@23 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

WOOD—Is in better supply, and with a good enquiry prices continue high. Flat loads sell as follows:

Pine	$ 3 00
Ash	3 50 to 4 00
Oak	4 50
Blackjack	5 00 to 5 50

BEESWAX.—There is little or no demand for this article at present, and receipts find very slow sale at 30 to 32 cents per lb.

TIMBER—Several rafts have come to market during the past week, which sold to the city mills at $7 and $9 per M, as in quality. Prime lots find quick sales.

LIME—Is in fair stock and good enquiry. Sales are made from store for small lots at $1 60 per cask.

SALT.—Dealers are doing a fair business and with a limited demand and good stock. Sales are made at the following quotations: $1 25, $1 30 to $1 35 for American, and $1 35 to $1 40 for Liverpool per sack.

POTATOES—With a good demand and light receipts, the stock has been somewhat reduced, though not sufficient to cause any advance in quotations. We note a good business doing at the following rates: Pink Eye $3 50; Goodrich $3 65 to $3 85; Jackson White $3; Early Rose $3 50 per barrel. Sweet come in quite freely, and sell from 20 cents to $1 per bushel.

FERTILIZERS—With a stock in market adequate to the present demand and with a good enquiry, we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all @ ton of 2,000 lbs.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—The stock is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 5 to 5¾ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

PEANUTS.—During the past week the market has been very dull and quiet, with very few transactions, owing to the light receipts and limited stock. The demand from dealers continues good, and receipts find ready sale at $1 25 to $2 10 per bushel from ordinary to extra quality.

HAY.—The receipts have been upwards of 250 bales during the week, and the stock in market is fully sufficient for present wants. Sales are made from store at $1 50 to $1 75 for New York, and $1 65 to $1 85 for Pennsylvania Timothy, per 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To both coastwise and foreign ports are lower, though the amount of produce offering shipment is quite small.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 25 a $ 50	$ 00 a $ 00
Tar per bbl	0 25 a 50	00 a 1 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	1 00 a 1 25	00 a 90
Rosin per bbl	20 a 40	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	75 a 2 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 0 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts "	3 a 6	08 a 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 70	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts per bush	00 a 15	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 0 75
Rosin per bbl	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ¾
Peanuts per bush	00 a 11	00 a ¾
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts per bush	00 a 00	00 a 00
Lumber	00 a 00	10 00 a 11 00

POISONED TO DEATH.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsy, diarrhœa, female weakness and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these various manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. By its influence upon the stomach it creates an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class druggists.

In every Quarter of the Globe where it is known, and there are few indeed where it is not, the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT takes precedence of all similar preparations. Its transcendant merits have obtained for it a popularity seldom reached by any proprietary medicine. In its infancy the fiat of its success was pronounced in the wide-spread endorsement which it received from physicians, veterinary surgeons, horsemen and the public generally. No one now thinks of questioning its claim to be considered the Standard Liniment of America.

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Correct the Stomach.

It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

WEST POINT, GA., Sept. 3, 1871.

DR. WM. H. TUTT:

Dear Sir;—I have been an invalid for five years, and have with fortitude and patience tried nearly every patent medicine known to the people without any effectual relief. It was suggested by some of my friends to take your Vegetable Pills, for which I am under obligations for said suggestion. It being a favorable one, I propose to state the effects. I weigh more than I ever did, and my health is far better than it has been in five years. I certainly give all the credit to your Pills; and as soon as there is an increase in the family, you may bet if it is a male that his name shall be Tutt. Publish if you choose.

Very respectfully,

J. A. DONALDSON.

The Barbers prefer Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye.

march 9 139-d1weod&wlt

JOB WORK NEATLY DONE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Lassitude and Debility.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the physical prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which Nature has denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travelers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTE

NOT ONE HO R

after reading this advertisement need any one

Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure For Every Pain.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READ

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

For the Journal.

Democratic Conservative Meeting in Duplin.

According to previous notice a considerable number of the citizens of Duplin county assembled in the Court-House, in Kenansville, on Monday the 4th of March inst., when on motion of J. D. Stanford, Isaac B. Kelly was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Grady requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. Kelly, in taking the chair, explained in appropriate terms the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the Greensboro Convention, to nominate Democratic-Conservative candidates for Governor, &c., to be supported in the next August election.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to present resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: J. D. Stanford, Benjamin Oliver, Wm. E. Hill, J. G. Branch, Esqs., and Dr. J. W. Blount. During the absence of the committee, Col. W. A. Allen was called on and briefly addressed the meeting. The committee returned and reported the following:

WHEREAS, A State Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina is to be held in Greensboro on the first day of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other State officers, and believing that Duplin county should be represented in said Convention, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, and that any Democrat or Conservative of this county who may be in Greensboro', shall be considered a delegate.

Resolved, That while we pledge a hearty and cordial support to the nominees, whoever they may be, we respectfully recommend to the Convention the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. W. A. Allen, as one eminently proper in every respect to be placed upon the ticket as our candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That the late Legislature, by its manly vindication of the great principles of civil liberty, and the system of rigid economy in the administration of our financial affairs which it has inaugurated, has entitled itself to the thanks of all the good people of the State.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all good men, without reference to former political connection, race or color, to unite with us in rescuing the government from the hands of those who now control it, and place it in the hands of those who will honestly administer it for the benefit of our whole country.

Mr. Stanford addressed the meeting in explanation of the resolutions, when Major Hines suggested the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That that thanks of the citizens of Duplin county, are due and are hereby tendered to our Representatives in the Legislature for the able manner in which they have discharged their various and arduous duties, and that we say to them "well done good and faithful servants."

The meeting was then addressed by Major Hines, Wm. E. Hill and Major H. H. Foster; after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stanford offered the following resolution which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the the Chairman of the meeting shall appoint a committee, consisting of one member from each township in the county, of which committee the Chairman of this meeting shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to determine the time of assembling the County Convention, and other meetings of the party necessary for perfecting our organization.

Wm. E. Hill, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina without regard to party, owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., for his manly exposures of corruption, frauds and extravagances. This resolution was likewise unanimously adopted. It was then

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Star*, Goldsboro' *Messenger*, Raleigh *Sentinel* and Magnolia *Advertiser*, and also that the Chairman of the meeting furnish a list of the delegates to the State Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

ISAAC B. KELLY, Chairman.
WM. H. GRADY, Secretary.

In Memoriam.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Young Catholic Friends Society, held March 2d, 1872, the following resolutions, giving expressions of sorrow on the death of our esteemed member, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of an Allwise Providence, to remove from our midst, our esteemed and worthy member, ALFRED L. PRICE, who departed this life February 25th, 1872, we, as members of this Society, while acknowledging the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, meekly bow with submission, to the inscrutable will of our Merciful Father, who doth all things for His own wise purposes. Be it

Resolved, As members of this Society, we shall forever cherish the memory of him, who in life became characteristic for his benevolence towards the distressed; he endeared himself to the Society for his self-sacrificing qualities; this noble attribute stood forth as one of the brightest adornments of his character.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in their irreparable affliction; in him they have lost a loving and devoted husband and kind and indulgent father, whose highest ambition was to promote the welfare and happiness of those whom he loved next to God; be it

Resolved, That a blank page in the records of the Society be inscribed sacred to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, knowing that they will find consolation in HIM who will be to them a father and protector.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the Minutes of the Society, and also be published in the JOURNAL and *Star* of this city.

"*Requiescat in Pace.*"

JOHN W. REILLY,
JAS. MCGARRITY,
T. A. DARBY,
Committee.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Trial and Conviction of Andrew J. Jones.

CARTHAGE, N. C., March 1, 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—To-day has witnessed the conclusion of one of the most interesting and important trials ever known in this State, a brief account of which must be brought to the attention of the people of North Carolina, for at last justice has been vindicated, and A. J. Jones, late President of the Western Railroad Company, has been convicted for not accounting for the funds of the said company to his successor in office. As is well known, Mr. A. J. Jones has figured conspicuously before the public in connection with Littlefield, Swepson & Co., and has been charged with misappropriating the bonds issued to his railroad. As President of Western Railroad Company, he received from the public treasurer of the State one million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars in special tax bonds, which had been issued to complete the said road to Greensboro, by the legislature in February 1869, and then refused to deliver or account for them to his successor in office. By an act of the present General Assembly, ratified the 16th day of February 1871, it was enacted that any President or Directors of a Railroad Company who should refuse to account with their successors for the assets and papers of the company should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be fined at the discretion of the court, and imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years. By virtue of this act a bench warrant was issued by Chief Justice Pearson in March last for the arrest of Mr. Jones, and after several days of patient investigation bound him over in a bond of $200,000 to the Spring Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, at which term a true bill was found against him by the grand jury, and upon his motion the case was removed for trial to the county of Moore.—At the last term of the Court the case was continued on account of the absence of a material witness and the trial appointed for Wednesday of the present term. The prosecution was ably presented by the Solicitor, Neill McKay, Esq., and Major Jas. C. McRae, while the accused was defended with all the eloquence and legal learning of Hon. T. C. Fuller. The trial continued three days, and too much honor cannot be rendered to Judge Buxton for the dignity, impartiality and intimate knowledge of the law which he displayed. Among the numerous points taken by the defendant's counsel and sustained by his Honor, was one of very great importance, and which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will render void all the special tax bonds and release the State from a large part of her indebtedness. His Honor held, that, as the constitution prescribes that the acts providing for the issue of these bonds *must also levy* a tax to pay the annual interest thereon, and as these acts did not levy such tax but directed that such tax "*shall* be levied," merely reiterating and repeating the words of the constitution, therefore the issuing of such bonds was unconstitutional, but that the defendant in this case could not be benefitted by this because he had received those bonds as a *trustee* for the company, and was liable to indictment for not accounting for them. Under the charge of the judge the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. The learned counsel then presented many points of law in arrest of judgment, which, after able argument, were all overruled, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for twelve months, from which judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The wheels of justice move slowly but surely, and it is hoped that all the plunderers of the people's money, and all those vultures who have been preying upon the vitals of an impoverished people, may yet be brought to the bar of justice, and the fair fame and good name of North Carolina be vindicated. HAL.

Against Grant.

North Carolina's late Senator from New Hampshire, J. C. Abbott, warns his party in the Federal city to beware how they seat Gen. Ransom, or rather how they reject him. He says North Carolina will vote against Grant if he (Abbott) is denied his seat. North Carolina will vote against Grant, but not for the reason stated by our carpet-bag Senator. Who besides the Governor, the Supreme Court and the *Long Depry* would show disaffection because Abbott failed to get his seat?

If Abbott fails to get a cell in the penitentiary, it will not be because he does not deserve it. He has $20,000 of the money appropriated to build the Western North Carolina Railroad, as is shown by the evidence of G. W. Swepson.

We hope Gen. Cox, at the next term of Wake Superior Court, will be able to get a bill against the carpet-bag rascal. We are anxious to see Abbott convicted; not so much to punish the rascal as to see what Judge Watts would do with him.

When we remember how Judge Watts dealt with Sneed, the horse thief, reducing his bond until a negro could stand bail for him, and going fro a the Court room to the bar room and drinking with the thief, we do not look for any severity of punishment if Abbott should be convicted. The indictment and conviction would have a good moral effect; it would disturb the amicable relations subsisting between Gov. Caldwell, Phillips, Reade, Rodman, Dick and all radical officials. It would tend to lessen the importance of Abbott with the Republicans, who are, or pretend to be, ashamed of consorting with the Radical rascals, who have plundered and oppressed the people.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

A Striking and Important Fact.

It is a fact that must strike every disinterested observer with great force that more than three-fourths of the convicts in the penitentiary are radicals! The fact is beyond question, as the most searching inquiry will show.

Now we ask, in all frankness, upon what reasonable ground can this fact be accounted for other than that the Radical party of the State, in its policy and practices, fosters crime and vice? How is it that bad men in that party "do so congregate?" There must be a reason for it. Three-fourths of the convicts in the penitentiary are radicals! There is something radically wrong about this radical party!

It cannot be said, with any show of plausibility, that it is owing to a partial administration of the criminal justice of the State, for sixteen seventeenths of the judges of the State are Radicals, and most of them of the meanest type and "straitest sect." No, the practical truth is, and there is no way of getting around it, radicalism engenders and fosters vice and crime!

Let this be explained right away, if it can be. The fact sticks and it will stick until radicalism is extinct.

Gen. Samuel Cooper.

We have received the following paper:

"Whereas, Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the armies of the late Confederate States, resigned the position of Adjutant General of the U. S. A., to assist the South in her struggle for life: and has thereby been reduced in his old age from affluence to indigence:

"*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned—once officers, soldiers, sailors and citizens of the Confederate States—recalling the fact that he was not a Southerner by birth, and remembering with lively feelings of gratitude his earnest labor for the 'Lost Cause,' cordially unite in this tardy and inadequate recognition of his eminent services: and with a view to the collection of a fund as a substantial token of our veneration and regard, agree to pay within two weeks, the several sums attached to our names."

Gen. Cooper was a New Yorker. When the war broke out he resigned one of the most lucrative positions in the United States army, in fact gave up the highest office, to enter the Southern army, and this, not that the South had any claim on him, but purely because he believed she was right. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the Confederate States, and performed the duties of that office, to which no military glory attaches, but on whose faithful, earnest working depended the life of the arms, till the close of the war. How well he performed his duties the notorious fact that the Adjutant-General's office was the most systematic and best managed at the Confederate Capitol attests. For this the United States government burned his house and confiscated his property; and since the war he has lived, in great poverty, on a few acres of barren land belonging to his wife, near Alexandria, Va. Here the brave old man, now verging on to seventy years, has worked like a common laborer to support his wife and child. It is a shame for us to allow this. The brave men who fought in the ranks of the glorious Rockbridge Battery and of other companies must help to stop it.

Subscriptions may be sent directly to Col. Arthur Herbert (late Colonel 17th Va. Infantry,) Treasurer of the Association, Alexandria, Va., or handed to Captain C. D. Walker, of the Virginia Military Institute.—*Lexington (Va.) Gazette.*

Yellow Pine Lumber.

Georgia mill men are at this time much encouraged at the prospect of the trade in pine lumber. Lumber from the South is in demand in the Eastern States. The demand in Europe is also large, and heavy contracts are being made for lumber. Contracts are also being made for the English and French Islands. Yellow pine is rapidly taking the place of spruce and white pine in this country. It is cheap and this recommends it. This lumber is chiefly used for ship building, for building railroad cars and bridges, for girders in factories and other places where great strength is required.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Mr. Wm. P. Kendall, Sr., of Wadesboro', who has been confined for several weeks, died last Sunday night.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

"Historic Reminiscence of the Last Days of the Confederacy."

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

You publish this morning an extract from the Richmond *Dispatch* in reference to the

CONFEDERATE GOLD

left by President Davis at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga. The extract referred to has this sentence, which requires an answer from me:

"I learn from an old army acquaintance of highest respectability, who was one of the party formed here to guard it while being transported to Augusta, that the returned soldiers were prevented from helping themselves by being told that the money was to be used for the benefit of our prisoners at the North; that it reached Augusta in safety; that guards were then paid $25 each for their services, and discharged; and while it cannot be proved exactly what became of the gold, yet it is certain that our suffering boys in prison never heard of it."

As I am the officer with whom that gold was entrusted, and as I am able to prove to the curious who desire to inspect the vouchers that the gold was appropriated in exact accordance with my orders to the uttermost farthing, I think it is due to myself that this much further should be added to what the writer in the *Dispatch* terms "historic interest in connection with the last days of the Confederacy."

President Davis, Gen. Breckinridge, Regan, of Texas, and others of the Cabinet, arrived in Washington with the gold. Gen. Bragg was also there, and a large body of cavalry who had guarded the gold to Washington, and who received a part of their pay in gold. I had received orders to have 180,000 rations at different points with which to supply the returning soldiers from Gen. J. E. Johnston's army. The Commissary General, Gen. J. M. St. Johns, then in Washington, had no funds. I called to see the President, but could not see him; he was exhausted from fatigue. I then had an interview with Gen. Toombs, and told him of the necessity of having funds to supply the troops. The gold had already started. President Davis having left previously. Gen. Tombs had an interview with Gen. Breckinridge. The result was that I received an order for $40,000—ten thousand for the Quartermaster Department. This was among the last orders ever issued by the Confederate Government, and was sent to me by Gen. Toombs about a year since, as a historic relic, in which he had acted a generous part in behalf of our soldiers, and is now, I presume, in his possession. I followed the train and overtook it that night, and received sixteen boxes of bullion, estimated to contain $40,000. I returned with this to Washington and paid on the order of W. F. Alexander, Major and Assistant to the Quartermaster-General, three boxes of bullion, estimated at $10,000, to be opened and weighed before two commissioned officers. These boxes were delivered to R. R. Wood, Major and Quartermaster, at Washington, Wilkes county, on the 5th of May, 1865. I employed four young men of the Washington Artillery to guard the gold that night and accompany me with it to Augusta. The guard was rendered necessary because there were a great many straggling soldiers and cavalry prowling about Washington. The next morning I started for Barnett, where I would have to wait an hour or two for the Augusta train. A number of cavalrymen and returning soldiers went on the same train with us, and when we arrived at Barnett, made what was then called several "charges" upon the gold. These, with the guard and the kind assistance of Colonel Sanford, now of Montgomery, and private —— Shepherd, now of Texas, were successfully resisted.

When I reached Augusta I addressed a letter to General L. McLaws, commanding, and, with his concurrence, entered into a correspondence with General Mollyneux, who received the funds in my hands, thirteen boxes bullion weighing $34,065, and he amply provided for the returning troops from the United States Commissary Department: so that the fund, $4,965 in excess of what I receipted for, was every dollar appropriated as it was intended by the order. The excess occurred from the fact that the bullion when received could not be weighed, but had to be taken by estimate. It was delivered by me to a Captain Adams, of Massachusetts, regiment provost marshal of Augusta, weighed at the Mechanics' Bank, Augusta, and certified to by Mr. Hatch, the cashier, and two officers of General Mollyneux's staff. The original receipt is in the hands of Hon. Jere S. Black. I left it with him in presence of Colonel J. D. Waddell, present clerk of the House of Representatives, as I was curious through some one in Washington to ascertain whether the bullion had been accounted for to the United States: of which fact I am still unadvised.

Another curious "historic incident" occurred about this time. The day after the gold (that was carried away by the Confederate train) left Washington a cavalryman threw a bag over General Toombs' fence and galloped off. On examining it, the bag contained $5,000 in gold coin. General Toombs immediately sent it by my son to the Federal quartermastes then stationed at Washington to be used for provisions to supply such troops as might pass through Washington unprovided for.

I could state many amusing incidents, and annoying ones too, that occurred while I was possessed of the treasure; but suffice it to say, in the then condition of the country, determined to execute the order with which I was entrusted, I found $35,000 in gold an elephant in my hands, and was rejoiced to get rid of it, and at the same time have the soldiers supplied with rations and the Confederate government vindicated from anything like a disregard to their comforts.

Respectfully, R. J. MOSES,
Late Confederate Commissary for the State of Georgia.

Meeting in Carteret.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Democratic party of Carteret county, held in the town of Beaufort, on Friday, the 1st day of March, 1872, on motion, Jno. D. Davis was called to the chair, and W. V. Geffroy and Wm. F. Howland appointed Secretaries. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Convention.

W. V. Geffroy offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Central Executive Committee of the Conservative Democratic party of North Carolina have called a Convention to meet in the town of Greensboro, on Wednesday, the first day of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices, therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That the Conservative Democratic party of Carteret county hail with unfeigned satisfaction the call for said Convention, and will appoint delegates to represent our sterling county in that body, charged with such high duties for the advancement of a good cause and the selection of proper agents to carry out the principles upon which we rest our political faith.

2. *Resolved*, That the plan of organization laid down by the Central Executive committee commands our unqualified approbation, and that so far as it can be made applicable to our county, we adopt it as a safe rule for our government in meeting the demands of a faithful performance of duty.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the action of the late General Assembly in reducing the expenditures of the State government and unmasking to the public gaze the frauds and glaring corruption of the preceding Legislature, besides wisely proposing such measures of reform which, with the popular sanction, will confer great benefits upon all classes of our citizens.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are willing to support with alacrity and with whatever influence we may possess the candiates who may be nominated at Greensboro', we recognize in the Hon. Alfred M. Scales, of Rockingham, a gentleman in every way qualified for the honorable position of Governor, and in Henry R. Bryan, Esq., of Craven a most suitable person for the office of Lieut. Governor.

5. *Resolved*, That in Dr. I. W. Martin, we have found a diligent and faithful representative of our interests—a man in whom Carteret county feels a just pride and delights to honor, and that her people would most respectfully submit his name to the Greensboro Convention as their choice for the office of Secretary of State, satisfied that he would discharge its duties with credit to himself and the State.

6. *Resolved*, That we rejoice that Carteret county has been added to the Third Congressional District, so well represented by the Hon. A. M. Waddell, and that as a mark of our approbation of his public career, we hereby proclaim him our choice for re-nomination.

7. *Resolved*, That we recommend that no candidates be brought forward, laboring under political disabilities. That while we regret this provision in our organic law as harsh and oppressive, we advise its observance until better times and bitter prejudices compel its repeal.

W. F. Howland then offered the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint the requisite number of delegates from each township to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions, and that the officers of this meeting be added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That we suggest to the counties of Onslow and Jones, Newport as the place, and Wednesday, the 15th of May, as the time for holding the Senatorial Convention.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention:

D. T. Sanders, Dr. Phillip Koonce, W. T. R. Bell, Dr. E. L. Perkins, Silas Webb, L. T. Oglesby, J. H. Davis, G. W. Taylor, Chas. G. Lambert, T. P. Whitney, George W. Charlotte, S. R. Sput, Dr. Rich'd Leffers, W. B. Hancock, J. F. Wade, B. Gaskill, James B. Guthrie, John T. Willis, John L. Smith, Nathan Davis, A. H. Chadwick, W. H. Styrin, Wm. Hill, J. L. Goodwin, Dr. Sam'l Dudley, and Wm. T. Nixon.

The followieg delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention:

J. J. Pelletier, D. B. Bell, E. S. Bell, W. W. Ward, J. T. Dennis, T. C. Davis, W. J. Doughty, T. L. Hall, Dr. R. E. Walker, Allen Davis, Jr., John Felton, J. B. Noe, John B. Russell, W. F. Piver, J. G. Roberts, Benj. Gillikin, R. F. Willis, D. S. Guthrie, M. D. Willis, A. B. Davis, Rueben Fulcher, Joseph J. Willis, R. B. Styron, and Rob't Wallace.

The following delegates were appointed to the Senatorial Convention:

Dr. J. W. Sanders, B. F. Taylor, L. C. Bell, David McCam, Dr. E. L. Perkins, R. W. Bell, R. E. Hardesty, W. L. Arendell, L. C. Phillips, Silas Webb, L. T. Oglesby, W. T. Bell, D. Pierce, C. S. Bell, Thos. Thomas, Jonathan Stanton, Jr., Jesse Fulcher, L. Gibbs, G. W. Smith, J. H. Davis, L. H. Fulcher, J. H. Potter, Chas. Lowenberg, Dr. Samuel Leffers, Wm. Lawrence, T. M. Gillikin, E. M. Willis, Tyra Moore, O. B. Davis, L. W. Styron, Soseph Taylor, M. J. Lupton, Jos. G. Gaskill, and Wallace Styron.

It was moved that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Goldsboro *Messenger* and Newbern *Journal of Commerce* for publication, and the Raleigh *Sentinel*, Wilmington JOURNAL and *Star* be requested to copy the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Chairman.
WM. V. GEFFROY, } Secretaries.
W. F. HOWLAND, }

Suspended.

It is rumored that the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution will suspend and send the unfortunates in their keeping home to be cared for by their friends. This will be hard on the pupils of this institution. The Legislature did its duty by appropriating $40,000 for the support of this institution. There are some fifty in the colored department, and this fact may move Gov. Caldwell and Auditor Adams to put no obstacle in the way of the Treasurer's furnishing the money provided by the Legislature.

Treasurer Jenkins says he knows no reason why he should not pay the money for the support of this institution. Auditor Adams seems to doubt as to whether he will audit the accounts. Henderson, as usual, has been absent from the city. If he comes back drunk, Gov. Caldwell can easily prevail on him not to audit the accounts of the institution, and thus force the trustees to suspend.

The penitentiary board propose to hire out the convicts to work on railroads. We observe that one hundred and fifty convicts in a neighboring State have been hired out for railroad work.

Now the serious question presents itself, what will Dr. Grissom and his board do with the hundreds of maniacs in the lunatic asylum, should Gov. Caldwell and Auditor Adams take it into their heads that the money furnished by the Legislature for that institution shall not be so applied?—They cannot suspend, as the Deaf and Dumb Institution may do, nor can they hire out as the penitentiary board may do. The consequences are so serious to society and the State, that we incline to the opinion that Gov. Caldwell will back down after the decision of Judge Moore.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Lieut. Governor—Maj. John Hughes.

I am glad to discover a very general interest among the tax paying people of the State in the approaching Conservative Convention that is to assemble in Greensboro', May 1st, and it is right this should be so, for much of good or evil will depend upon the action of that body. If they will give us good nominees, platform or no platform, we will win, for a platform is already adopted in the mind and purpose of every true son (native or adopted) of North Carolina—that is, *down with radicalism.*

A number of names of prominent gentlemen have been suggested for Governor and Lieut. Governor, all "good men and true,"—men worthy every way of the public confidence. There seems, however, to be a general impression that the nominee for the first office is to come from the West, and of course, the man for Lieut. Governor will be selected from the East.

Now, Messrs. Editors, while northeastern North Carolina is so fortunate as to possess many noble sons, I hope I may be excused for suggesting the name of one, who, I think, possesses strong and peculiar claims upon the Democratic party of the State. I allude to the gentleman whose name heads this article, Maj. John Hughes, of Newbern. This gentleman has persistently and most nobly opposed Radicalism in all its forms. He has canvassed the county as a candidate for the Senate, and he has not limited his efforts to Craven, but has gone where he could do most good; and whether candidate or not, he has, during every campaign, worked with all his might and with a zeal few have evinced and under the most discouraging circumstances "has kept the faith and fought a good fight," influenced by no consideration except a sense of public duty to his native State. I will venture to assert that there is not a Democrat in North Carolina that has labored as constantly, as zealously and so persistently in behalf of conservative principles under discouraging circumstances, as Major Hughes. But this is not all, something is due to this section, and especially to this county, for there is not to be found in the State a body of more active and faithful Conservatives than in the county of Craven—for while in a hopeless minority they have run candidates every year and worked for them too. Are not such a people entitled to some consideration? I hope the Greensboro' Convention will show its appreciation of such a people by nominating for Lieut. Governor, this faithful and able leader, and thus confer honor where is due, which will be duly appreciated by the citizens of his native county of CRAVEN.

Moot Court.

The first session of the Moot Court of the law department, Columbian University, for the present year, was held last evening, Prof. Tyler, LL. D., presiding.

The senior class, numbering about 80, elected as their choice to argue the first case, Messrs. J. B. Durnall, Colorado; S. J. Skinner, N. C.; J. M. Johnston, D. C., and W. D. Burbage, Ohio.

Case: Whether a joint action of debt is maintainable upon an instrument of writing, the form of which being a promissory note, against three obligators, two of whom seal as well as sign the instrument, while the third only signs it.

Mr. Durnall opened for the plaintiff in a brief but pointed speech, and was followed by Messrs. Johnston and Burbage for the defendants, each of whom exhibited considerable legal attainment, and Mr. Johnston, we are compelled to say, impressed all present that at the bar his equals will be few.

Mr. S. J. Skinner closed the argument for the plaintiff in a speech abundant in points, power, convincing effect, and infinitely transcending the majority of efforts we have heard at the bar by experienced lawyers. Mr. S. possesses rare oratorical as well as forensic powers, seems perfectly at home while on the floor, and we predict for him a brilliant career in his native State, North Carolina.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court paid a handsome compliment to all the speakers, and announced that a decision would be rendered at the next session.—Washington *Patriot.*

Carl Schurz's Last Words in the Arms Debate.

In closing the debate on the sale of arms to the French, in the Senate, Senator Schurz, replying to Mr. Frelinghuysen, said:

And now, sir, I shall not imitate the example of others in going over the whole political field. I may express my opinions upon several subjects that have been discussed here upon another and more fitting occasion. The Senator from New Jersey yesterday closed his speech with a somewhat high-flown eulogy on the President—a eulogy which, let me say we heard yesterday from his lips by no means the first time. I find no fault with him, for I suppose his lips are merely running over with what his heart is so full of. He must pardon me if I cannot share in the gushing fervor of his worship. I believe when all the stock of panegyric is exhausted, that then the people of the United States are still entitled to ask some questions. I remember the time, and it was at the very commencement of my senatorial career, when we discussed here the repeal of the tenure-of-office law, and when Mr. Fessenden, whose name and memory we all revere, made a remark which went straight to my heart; for the edification of the Senate permit me to read it. He said:

"I think the day has gone by when with good taste we here in the Senate—men of some consequence, representing States of this Union, considering ourselves great men in our way—should think it necessary to be continually slabbering the President, and talking about his victories and his battles, and all that sort of thing. Sir, he has ceased to be a General, in the ordinary sense of the word; he is nothing now but President of the United States."

And whatever you may say of William Pitt Fessenden, all of us who knew him will admit that he was a man. The Senator from New Jersey also alluded very touchingly to the men on the farms and in the workshops, how they would cast aside the report of the debates, and say, "What of it? We know the great warrior who saved us at Vicksburg and Richmond, and in him our faith will remain fixed." Sir, let me tell the Senator that the men on the farms and in the workshops are freemen, and have the intelligence and pride of freemen. They see no man so high above them that they would bow their heads to the dust. They are grateful for the capture of Vicksburg and for the victory of Richmond; but they know also that Vicksburg is no longer to be captured, and that no hostile army intrenched around Richmond is now to be beaten. They know that what the country now stands most in need of is free, honest and pure government. If the Senator from New Jersey is ready to appeal to the people, so, sir, am I.

From the American Historical Record.

FLORA McDONALD.

More than twenty years ago I spent an evening with a lady in Fayetteville, N. C.—the "oldest inhabitant" of that region, who was brought from Scotland while she was yet an infant. She well remembered Flora McDonald, and said, "As you pass from the Court-house to the market building in the morning, you may see on the left near the creek, the ruins of her house which was swept away by a fire that destroyed a greater part of our town, more than twenty years ago." She then stepped to a small chest of drawers, and taking out a dingy paper and handing it to me, said: "There is the writing of Madame McDonald; everybody loved and respected her. My mother was then a maiden, and this letter was sent to her by Flora from her new home in the Barbecue congregation up in Cumberland county." I read as follows:

"FEBRUARY 1, 1776.

"*Dear Maggie:* Allan leaves to-morrow, to join Donald's standard at Cross Creek, and I shall be alone wi' my three bairns. Canna ye come and stay wi' me awhile? There are troublous times ahead I ween. God will keep the right. I hope all our ain are in the right, prays your good friend,

FLORY MCDONALD."

Flora McDonald (who always wrote her name "Flory") filled a conspicuous place in the world's history at about the middle of the last century, for it was she who chiefly assisted the escape from Scotland to France of Prince Charles Edward, grandson of James the Second, of England, who unsuccessfully attempted to regain the throne from which his grandfather had been driven nearly sixty years before.

The Young Pretender, as he was called, had landed in Scotland, drawn hosts of adherents around him, and fought battles with the English, but he was finally beaten, his followers were dispersed, and he was, for five months, a fugitive hunted from mountain to glen, from crag to a cavern, among the Highlands, and at length found a hiding place in the isle of Uist, one of the Hebrides, and a friend in Laird McDonald. To his house came Flora in June, 1746, a beautiful and romantic gid, fresh from school at Edinburg, to visit her relations.—The island was swarming with soldiers in search of the Prince, at the head of whom was Flora's step-father. The fugitive could not much longer elude them. Lady McDonald had conceived a plan for his escape, but found no one willing to brave the consequences. "Will you undertake to assist the Prince?" she asked Flora. "I will" was the prompt reply, and she was joined in the perilous enterprise by a young kinsman, Neill McDonald. Flora obtained from her step-father a passport from the island with Neill and three others as a boat's crew, and Betsey Burke, a stout Irish woman whom she pretended she had engaged as a seamstress for her mother in the Isle of Skye.

Betsey Burke was the Prince in disguise, and on a bright afternoon the little party embarked from Uist. A terrific storm burst upon them that night, but they reached Skye in safety the next morning. Confronted by soldiers on shore, they rowed eastward and landed near the house of Sir Alexander McDonald. Leaving the Prince concealed among the rocks, Flora told her secret to Lady McDonald, who sent a trusty guard with them to the Laird of Kingsburgh many miles distant, who was also a McDonald, and by whom they were entertained for the night. On the following morning, Flora accompanied the Prince to Poteree. She had conducted him, in the character of her servant through crowds of soldiers and people who were seeking him, and now she bade him adieu and left him to make his way to France. He kissed her and said, "Gentle, faithful, maiden, I entertain the hope that we shall yet meet in the royal palace." They never met again. Neill McDonald accompanied the Prince to France, married there, and long years afterward his son became Napoleon the First's celebrated Marshall McDonald

Flora's complicity in the escape of the Prince became known, and she was taken to London with McDonald of Kingsburgh and others, and cast into the Tower as a prisoner of State. Her romantic story touched the best hearts in England, and the warmest sympathy was awakened in her behalf. The nobility of the kingdom became deeply interested in her fate. She was not a partisan of the Pretender, neither was she of his religious faith. She had simply followed the benevolent instincts of a woman's heart in helping the distressed and forlorn. When George the Second asked her sternly, "How could you dare to succor the enemy of my crown and kingdom?" she sweetly replied, "It was no more than I would have done for your majesty had you been in his place." She was pardoned and released, with her kindred, and became an object of great attraction in London. Her house was crowded with noble visitors who congratulated her upon her release, and poured money into her lap. A chaise and four horses were provided to convey her back to Scotland; and so the fair young girl who went to London to be hanged, returned in state, followed by the blessings of thousands.

Four years after her release, Flora married Allan McDonald the son of the Laird of Kingsburgh, and not long afterward she became the mistress of the mansion wherein Prince Charles slept in the Isle of Skye. There, in 1773, she entertained Dr. Johnson and Boswell, and allowed them to occupy the same bed on which the Prince had reposed. Although she had then been a wife twenty years, and was the mother of many children, her guests spoke of her as a beautiful, blooming woman. Her husband was then in embarrassed circumstances, and they contemplated going to join their countrymen who had emigrated in large numbers to North Carolina. Thither they went in 1775, but failed in finding coveted repose. The old war for independence was then kindling. Loyal to the house of Stewart, she was now as loyal to the house of Hanover or Brunswick; and she was greatly instrumental in arousing her countrymen in the vicinity of Cape Fear, to take up arms for the Crown. She and her kinsmen suffered great calamities after the battle of Moore's Creek, in February, 1776, in which they were defeated; and soon after the release of her husband from Halifax jail, they and their children embarked in an English sloop-of-war, for Scotland. The vessel was attacked by a French cruiser, and its crew becoming disheartened, were about to surrender, when Flora appeared on the quarter-deck, and by a stirring appeal animated them with such fresh courage that they beat off their assailants and reached Great Britain in safety. While on deck Flora was severely wounded in the hand, but she paid no attention to it until she had seen her companions victorious.

Flora McDonald lived until the 5th of March, 1790. At her request her shroud was made of the sheets in which the Prince slept at Kingsburgh; and her remains were followed to the grave in the cemetery of Kilmin in the Isle of Skye, by at least three thousand persons. For eighty years their resting place was covered only by the green sward. In 1871 a beautiful monument was erected over them to the memory of her loyalty, bravery and virtue.

Such is a brief outline of the story of Flora McDonald's life. A volume would be needed to contain a record of its stirring incidents, in detail.

Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Garnets Laying Around Loose—Valuation of Diamonds—What a Boy Found.

It is rather amusing to us in the diamond regions of South Africa to read the accounts in the American papers of the diamond country. Most writers on this subject in American newspapers have either heard or dreamed of what they tell.

The stones found here have long been known to some merchant, who espied them shining on the bodies of naked savages, and ascertaining where they found hem, monopolized the trade, until one unlucky day a white child found one of the stones, and the news suddenly burst upon the world. The plane where diamonds are found is a large district of country belonging to Dutch Boer farmers and native tribes. The "diamond-growing" country is ascertained by the existence of great quantities of garnets on the surface, which are thrown away, although in civilized lands garnets are used in jewelry. These beautiful large stones are thrown about as worthless. Find garnets and you will find diamonds. The diamond region extends many miles in various directions, and new fields are being constantly discovered. In one region, however, on the Vaal river, the diamond seekers have congregated and have built cities of tents, which are gradually giving place to houses. Shops are numerous; clothing and provisions cheap.—Water in some places has been scarce, but there are wells digging from which water can be drawn at the rate of six pence (English money) a bucket, paid to the company who dug the well. Even for the oxen water must be bought.

At first the largest companies of diggers were at a place on the Vaal river, and there, of course, water was plenty. The gravel was carted to the river to be washed, and the diamonds washed out from among the stones. The pebbles, by the way, are beautiful, each one peculiar to itself They are set in pencils and seal rings. At present the fields on the river are nearly abandoned, the most popular place being a flat called Du Toit's Pan, where the diamonds are separated by sieves and sotted on tables, instead of being washed out, as on the river. There are collected thousands of people, who live in tents and spend their days digging in the earth. About two miles away is De Beer's Farm, which is now a rival in size and richness to "Due Toit's Pan."

The land is divided into small plots, or "lots," as we could say in America. The Boers say *erven* and the diggers say *claims*. Each claim is about fifteen feet square. Originally two pounds would buy a claim but now the price has risen to five hundred pounds. When a man works well the allowance is about one white man and three blacks to each claim. Some dig; some sift and sort the stones for diamonds. These are found of all sizes, from those as large as a pin's head up to some larger than the Koh-i-noor. Some diamonds are clear and brilliant, some are opaque, and some yellowish. For the latter the people of India give a good price, and wear them in their belts and turbans. These yellow, or "off color," stones do not sell well in the markets of civilized nations. Sometimes one sees black diamoads. Some of them are beautifully regular, as if cut; others seem to be fragments, as if broken from large stones; and others are round. At De Beer's place some persons find stones every day, even as many as a dozen in a day, and soon become rich if they happen to find stones clear and without flaws. Many, however, have found nothing, and go away poorer than they came.

The value of diamonds is ascertained on the fields in the following manner: The weight of a good stone is squared and multiplied by two, the result being its value in pounds sterling. For instance, if a stone weighs four carats we have: 4x4—16: 16x2—32; value of the stone, £32. If, therefore, a man has a good stone, and has its weight, he knows just what it is worth. Diamonds cannot be cut here, of course; most of them are taken to Holland. Brokers are here, of course, to deal in diamonds. Rogues are here to knock one down and rob him, and other rogues to rob him without knocking him down. Still, as a whole, the place is orderly and respectable.

People come here by way of Cape Town or Natal, generally, in wagons drawn by oxen. They live in the wagons and tents, and hire natives at about £1 a month to work for them. The camp is at a little distance from the field. Employers and employed spend the day in digging, carting, &c., going back to their tents at sunset. The smaller diamonds are, as a rule, found near the surface; the larger ones below. A miner digs down about forty feet, not often deeper. Accidents are becoming rather common by the falling in of the walls of these claims